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THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

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EDITORIAL NOTE

13th May 1952 was an eventful day in the history of modern India. It was on this day that both Houses of Parliament met for the first time after the First General Elections held in Independent India. Since then, during the last five decades, our Parliament has played an important role in articulating the concerns and reflecting the aspirations of millions of our people.

On 13 May 2002, Presiding Officers of both the Houses of Parliament made special references on the fiftieth anniversary of the First Sitting of Parliament in the respective Houses. The same day, in the evening, a commemorative function was organised under the aegis of the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology in the new Parliament Library Building. A First Day Cover and a commemorative postage stamp and inland letter card were released at the function which was graced among others by the then Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communication and Information Technology, Shri Pramod Mahajan, the Leader of the House in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Jaswant Singh, the Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, Dr. Manmohan Singh and Smt. Sonia Gandhi, respectively, and the Deputy Speaker, Shri P.M. Sayeed. During the function, two publications brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat titled *Fifty Years of Indian Parliament and Parliament of India* were also released by the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, respectively. Besides, to mark the occasion, the Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat organised an Exhibition "Parliament at 50" in the new Library Building which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. We include in this issue a Short Note on the 'Fiftieth Anniversary of the Parliament of India.'

As our readers would recall, the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi died in an air crash on 3 March 2002 at Kaikalur in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh. Following the sudden demise of Shri Balayogi, the duties of the Office of the Speaker were performed by the Deputy Speaker, Shri P.M. Sayeed under the provision of article 95 (1) of the Constitution. On 10 May 2002, Shri Manohar Joshi was unanimously elected as the new Speaker of

Lok Sabha. Shri Joshi brings to the Office of the Speaker his rich and varied experience of more than three decades. He was a member of the Maharashtra Legislative Council from 1972 to 1989 and a member of the Legislative Assembly from 1990 to 1991 and from 1995 to 1999. He was Leader of the Opposition (1990-91) and the Leader of the House in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (1995-1999). He was also the Chief Minister of Maharashtra from 1995 to 1999. Elected to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha in 1999, he was the Union Cabinet Minister for Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises. We join the parliamentary fraternity in extending our heartiest felicitations to Shri Manohar Joshi on his election to this august office. We include in this issue a Short Note on the election of Shri Manohar Joshi as the new Speaker of Lok Sabha.

The Constitution provides several safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as also the machinery to watch the implementation of these safeguards. To examine and consider generally all matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was constituted on a motion adopted by the Lok Sabha on 30 August 1968. The motion was later concurred in by the Rajya Sabha on 25 November 1968. This Committee, since its inception, has been doing women's service for furthering the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Similar Committees for the welfare of the SCs and STs have been constituted in the State Legislatures as well. In the past, with a view to facilitating interaction among the members at the national and the state level, Conferences of the Chairmen of Committees on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Parliament and the State Legislatures were held on four occasions. The fifth such Conference was held in New Delhi on 7-8 December 2001. The Conference was inaugurated by the then Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi. The Chairman, Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Parliament and Chairman of the Conference, Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma, welcomed the participants. We include the texts of the Addresses delivered at the inaugural function of the Conference by the then Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Balayogi and the Chairman of the Committee, Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma, in this issue of the *Journal*.

Authoritative, objective and authentic information is imperative for the parliamentarians to perform their functions efficiently and effectively. Parliaments all over the world have set up Library and

Information Services to cater to the needs of their members. A Library meant exclusively for members of Parliament was set up in India as early as in 1921. Over the years, the volume of literature that is being acquired by the Parliament Library has grown by leaps and bounds, though the accommodation available to house the Library has been very limited. Accordingly, efforts have been going on for several years for having a separate modern Library building for the Indian Parliament. This process gathered momentum during the period when Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar was the Speaker of Lok Sabha. The foundation stone for a new Library complex was laid by the then Prime Minister of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi on 15 August 1987. The *Bhoomi Poojan* of the complex was performed by the then Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil on 17 April 1994. The construction of the new Parliament Library was undertaken in April 1994 on a site between Parliament House and Parliament House Annexe. Conceptualized by the leading architect Shri Raj Rewal, this building was constructed by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD).

The new Parliament Library Building, named *Sansadiya Gyanpeeth,* was inaugurated by the then President of India, Shri K.R. Narayanan on 7 May 2002. Among those present on the occasion were the then Vice-President, Shri Krishan Kant, Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pramod Mahajan, the Minister of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Shri Ananth Kumar and the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed, and many other dignitaries. We include in this issue of the *Journal,* a Short Note on the new Parliament Library Building enumerating the various facilities available there.

Besides, we carry in this issue our other regular features, *viz.* Parliamentary Events and Activities, Procedural Matters, Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Sessional Review, Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest and Appendices.

It has been our constant endeavour to make the *Journal* more useful and informative. We would greatly welcome suggestions for its further improvement. We also welcome practice and problem-oriented, non-partisan articles in the field of parliamentary procedures and institutions from members of Parliament and State Legislatures, scholars and others interested in the field of parliamentary political science.

—G.C. Malhotra
Editor

1

ADDRESSES AT THE INAUGURAL FUNCTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES OF PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES

The Conference of Chairmen of Committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Parliament and State Legislatures was held in New Delhi on 7-8 December 2001. The Conference was Inaugurated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi on 7 December 2001. The Chairman, Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Parliament and Chairman of the Conference, Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma, welcomed the participants.

The texts of the Addresses delivered by the two dignitaries on the occasion are reproduced below.

–Editor

WELCOME ADDRESS* BY THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES OF PARLIAMENT AND CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE, SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA

Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Balayogiji, Honourable Deputy Speaker, Shri Sayeed ji, Honourable Chairman, National Commission for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Shri Dilip Singh Bhuria ji, Chairmen of Committees on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of State Legislatures, Honourable Members of Committees on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Secretary-General, Shri G.C. Malhotraji, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I deem it a privilege to extend a warm and hearty welcome to all the dignitaries present here today. A Conference like this provides us a valuable opportunity to exchange views and share experiences in regard to the onerous task of looking after the welfare of a sizeable section of our people–the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am sure, like the four Conferences which were held earlier in the years 1976, 1979, 1983 and 1987, this Conference will also help us

* Originally delivered in Hindi

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi inaugurating the conference. Also seen in the picture are: (L to R) the Chairman, National Commission on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria; the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed; the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma; and the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri G.C. Malhotra

A view of the inaugural function of the Conference

in finding ways as to how we can provide better living conditions to them. I feel such Conferences should be held more frequently.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute approximately 18 and 9 per cent, respectively, of the country's total population. Successive Five Year Plans have emphasized on providing better living conditions to these sections of the society. The Tribal Sub-Plan approach was adopted during the Fifth Five Year Plan, while the Special Component Plan was adopted in the Sixth Plan. This strategy envisaged allocations for the development of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and a greater devolution of funds with separate targets for different sectors. The thrust in the subsequent Plans has been to further strengthen the economic base of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to facilitate more occupational mobility. Comprehensive approaches for development in the fields of economies, education, health and other social sectors have been adopted in various States. Special programmes, including poverty alleviation schemes, distribution of surplus land and economic assistance to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, were launched. These programmes, I feel should be modified in the light of the experience gained so far.

Friends, various developmental plans, policies and programmes of the successive Governments have brought forth a perceptible improvement in the socio-economic status of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but some development indicators portray serious gaps that still exist even after more than five decades of Independence. In spite of a visible increase in the literacy rates of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three decades, their socio-economic status has not attained the expected levels.

It is imperative to provide infrastructural facilities and basic facilities such as education, health services and employment opportunities to the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes in order to ensure their economic uplift. If the Government is serious about the uplift of that segment of society which has been subjected to neglect and injustice for centuries, it would be naive to think that mere initiatives taken for their welfare will heal their wounds. Though several welfare schemes launched by the Union Government and the State Governments are in existence, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been able to attain a satisfactory level of life even after fifty-four years of Independence. Now, it is felt that sincere and dedicated efforts are required to be

made for the implementation of the schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The health and nutritional status of these segments of the society is one of the major concerns of the Government, as these communities still live in such areas as are neglected, remote, inaccessible and are susceptible to diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, etc. In spite of a decline in the percentage of the population living below the poverty line, the incidence of poverty amongst them continues to be very high, the reasons being that a majority of them are landless with no productive assets and is devoid of regular employment and minimum wages. Women belonging to these groups are the worst sufferers in this respect.

Friends, the problems faced by these sections due to their economic and social backwardness are not only varied but complex. Even the constitutional safeguards to abolish untouchability and its practice in any form have not helped in fully eradicating the practice. As a result, people belonging to these communities are still being subjected to humiliation, especially in the rural areas.

Yet another disturbing trend has been the increase in the incidences of atrocities committed against the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in many of the States, particularly Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Karnataka, Gujarat and some other States, while in some other southern States, there has been ups and downs. To effectively deal with such incidences, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was enacted by Parliament. The Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in its Twenty-third Report presented during the tenure of the Tenth Lok Sabha observed that even the enactment of this Act has not resulted in much improvement in the conditions of this section of the society. The Committee recommended that the provisions of the Act should be strictly implemented and deterrent punishment be given to the erring police officials. The Committee had also recommended that the Government should take adequate precautionary and preventive measures, including setting up of a separate Department for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, to address their problems and provide necessary safeguards for an effective check on this menace.

To secure fair representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in public employment, special provisions for reservation under articles 16(4), 46 and 335 of the Constitution were made. Reservation has also been extended to the Public Sector Undertakings and the Public Sector banks. However, the Committee has come across several instances where reservation orders are not being actually

implemented. I feel that if the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is adequately strengthened, it would be possible for the Commissioner to conduct detailed studies and direct his staff to undertake more on-the spot visits to report on the actual implementation of the Government's instructions.

At present, there is no reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes in employment in the private sector establishments. This matter has been considered by the Government on various occasions in the past. In this era of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation, employment opportunities in Government and Public Sector organisations have come down substantially. Recognising the immense employment potential in the private sector, the Committee in its Forty-first Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) had recommended that reservation in services for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be extended to private enterprises also. This was reiterated by the Committee in the Eighteenth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) and it was suggested that appropriate legislation should be enacted to give effect to this recommendation. In this regard, I am of the view that the private sector has an obligation to the society to come forward and provide employment opportunities to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in large numbers in their organisations. The Government should, therefore, evolve ways and means to bring the private sector establishments within the fold of the reservation policy.

Friends, it is rather unfortunate that the present reservation policy has not been successful in achieving adequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services. In this respect, five office memoranda issued by the Central Government in 1997 had withdrawn a number of facilities that were available to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee, in its Sixteenth Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) had recommended the withdrawal of these office memoranda. I am happy to say that a beginning has been made in this regard while the Government have issued new Office Memoranda nullifying the impact of the 1997 OMs, the Lok Sabha has recently passed a Constitution Amendment Bill which provides for the rule of reservation in promotions for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I hope that with the enactment of this law, we will be able to achieve the desired objective.

Friends, as in the other sectors, the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Judiciary is also not proportionate with their population. The Committee, in its Second Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha), has recommended that the Govern-

ment should take concrete and positive steps to give adequate representation to them in the judgeships of High Courts and Supreme Court as well as in the appointment of officers and staff in Government offices as per prescribed percentage for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of the latest census data.

With a view to promoting self-employment among these communities, the Government had issued guidelines pertaining to the award of dealership/distributorship of petroleum products for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1977 which prescribed 25 per cent reservation for them in the total allotment of petrol pumps/Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) outlets. The Committee, in its Tenth Report (Eleventh Lok Sabha), recommended that the guidelines issued by the Government be revised and made applicable in proportion to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population of each State. In some of the States petrol pumps and gas agencies allotted by the Government for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates were actually not given to them and now in the name of law they are being deprived of these facilities. This is also an area of concern.

The responsibility for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes falls equally on the Centre and the States. Therefore, it is necessary to have a coordination between the Committees at the Centre and in the States. Our efforts should be complementary to each other. I would like to assure you, Sir, that the deliberations of this Conference will pave the way for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and establish effective coordination amongst our Committees. We would make all possible efforts for providing a better quality of life to this section of our society.

Honourable Speaker, Sir, we are thankful to you for providing necessary encouragement, guidance and support in our onerous task. We are conscious of your utmost concern for the welfare of the weaker sections of our society, particularly those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We would be keeping you informed through our reports to Parliament about our efforts in this regard. However, our efforts alone may not be sufficient to overcome the difficulties before us. We can only be successful if our efforts are supplemented by parliamentary action. The Government must also take necessary follow-up action on our reports so that the social, mental and financial atrocities being committed on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can effectively be curbed.

I once again convey my thanks to you, Honourable Speaker, Sir, for being here with us in spite of your busy schedule because of the

Parliament Session. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also convey my thanks to you for being here with us in spite of your busy schedule. Once again. I thank you and welcome all the members present here. May I now request you to inaugurate the Conference.

Thank you.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI

Honourable Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed Shri Ratilal Varma ji, Chairmen of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Shri Dilip Singh Bhuria, Chairman, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Chairmen of the Committees on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of State legislatures, Honourable Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and Friends:

It is indeed a matter of great pleasure for me to be present here today and to associate myself with the Conference of Chairmen of Committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Parliament and the State Legislatures. As you all would agree, periodic Conferences of Chairmen of Committees in Parliament and the corresponding Committees in State Legislatures will help in sharing of experiences and in arriving at coordinated action for dealing with the specific issues. Coming after a gap of more than fourteen years, I am sure this Conference will facilitate a commonality of approach insofar as crucial issues affecting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned.

Friends, the concept of equality lies at the core of democracy. To my mind, the first condition precedent for the successful working of democracy is that there must be no glaring inequalities in the society. In an egalitarian system, we cannot afford to have a class which has got all the privileges and a class which has got all the burden to carry. The deep cleavage as between the classes becomes one of the greatest hindrances in the path of orderly progress of a democratic polity.

Visionaries as they were, the founding fathers of our Constitution realised this fact very well. They, therefore, laid down certain fundamental national directives and set out fundamental personal rights to ensure for all the citizens of this country, social, economic and political equality. In order to achieve this objective, it was realised that the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes would require special provisions to emancipate them from the centuries-old

prejudices and exploitation. It was accepted that if they had to meaningfully enjoy the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution, they had to be provided a special status within the legal framework of the country. Special provisions were, therefore, incorporated in the Constitution to encourage and promote their economic, educational and social development.

As you all know, with a view to achieving the overall development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and raising them above the poverty line, the concept of having a Special Component Plan was introduced in 1979-80. The Special Component Plan is an umbrella programme under which all schemes implemented by the State and Central Governments are dovetailed for addressing different needs of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Besides, to monitor the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes by our Constitution, a high level independent body named the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was also set up. The Commission is required to be consulted on major policy matters which affect persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It has also been conferred wide powers by the Constitution to protect, safeguard and promote their interests. For effective implementation of the recommendations made by the Commission, Action Taken Reports along with memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government, are required to be laid before each House of the Parliament.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, set up in 1968, is yet another mechanism in our continuing endeavour to ensure that these welfare measures are being properly implemented.

Friends, in our system of governance, the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes occupies an important place. Ever since its inception, this Committee has been contributing significantly towards the implementation of the protective measures and safeguards that are enshrined in our Constitution for the betterment and uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Committee has made a tremendous impact on the Government and the Public Sector Undertakings insofar as the socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned. I am happy to know that, generally, the recommendations given by the Committee are given due importance by the Government agencies and most of these get implemented in due course.

There is no doubt that during the last five decades, efforts have been made for the social uplift and educational and economic development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A number of useful schemes to achieve that end have been introduced through various Five-Year Plans which have benefited these segments of our population to some extent. But, it is also an unfortunate reality that these have not percolated down to the extent desired. The thrust of the on-going Ninth Five-Year Plan has been to improve the coverage of various schemes, empower these people and provide an enabling environment for them to thrive and develop, so that they become agents of social change and economic development.

Friends, there is no doubt that measures are being taken by the Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various posts under its control; the Government also keeps a constant vigil while implementing various other schemes for them.

As you all would agree, the responsibility for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes falls equally on the Centre and the States. I, therefore, feel it is necessary to have a measure of coordination between the Committees that have been set up by different States to look after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Committee at the Centre, for achieving optimum results. Our efforts should be complementary to each other. There has to be a conscious and consistent effort for achieving this goal. I am sure that the deliberations in this Conference would explore the avenues of mutual cooperation and establish effective coordination.

Friends, as I said earlier, while we have been able to address the plight of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to a great extent, we still have a long way to go in making our society truly egalitarian in all its manifestations. Even today, we read of attacks on the *Dalits* and other deprived sections. Parliament has been discussing time and again, the scale and frequency at which heinous atrocities are being committed on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various parts of the country. Taking note of this social menace and in pursuance of the objectives of abolishing it and checking the crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was legislated in 1989. Later, to ensure effective implementation of this Act, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was also introduced during the year 1990-91. In spite of all these and various other measures, the incidents of atrocities are still rampant in many parts of the country. To my mind, legislations alone cannot be the self-acting remedies for

social sins. The victims of atrocities must be given legal literacy, afforded legal aid and provided with facilities for setting the law in motion.

Alongside, we should also make conscious efforts towards affirmative action in providing and creating more jobs and employment opportunities to the deprived sections. On our part, we should also lay stress on education, as illiteracy, alarming rate of school dropouts, inadequate vocational training facilities and lack of financial wherewithal have all been standing in the way *of* advancement and emancipation of the weaker sections.

There is also an imperative to provide the Schedule Castes and Scheduled tribes, in particular the tribals, who fare badly as compared to the rest of the society, with better health care programmes. Although infrastructure under the health sector has been created as per norms, ensuring its reach to all the underprivileged class is the real challenge. Lack of education as well as inadequate health care facilities and poverty contribute to this phenomenon. It is equally alarming that the infant mortality and maternal mortality rate continue to be very high while life expectancy has also not improved much. There is, therefore, an urgent need to provide more funds and material to address these grave issues and provide extensive health care programmes.

It is regrettable that much of the welfare measures and schemes envisaged for the weaker sections often do not reach them, largely because they are not even aware of such schemes and projects. The most important thing to do immediately is to create an awareness among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes about the various welfare schemes available to them through the media and other agencies. I am sure this Conference will look into all these matters, as I can see from the wide-ranging Agenda before you.

Friends, I would like to congratulate the members of our Parliamentary Committee who, under the able guidance of Shri Ratilal Kalidas Verma, have been going about their task with so much dedication and devotion. I would also take this opportunity to compliment all the Chairmen of the Committees of the State Legislatures and their members present here for the commendable job they have been doing for their respective Committees and thereby for the betterment of the weaker sections of our society.

With these words, I have great pleasure in inaugurating this Conference.

Thank you.

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FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Introduction

On 13th of May 1952, a new milestone was reached in the evolution of parliamentary democracy in India. It was on this day that representatives of the people, elected through the First General Elections in Independent India's history, met for the first time as members of the House of the People, renamed later as the Lok Sabha. The Council of States, renamed later as the Rajya Sabha, also met separately on the same day.

Fiftieth Anniversary of Parliament

Reference in the Lok Sabha

On 13 May 2002, the Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Manohar Joshi made a special reference in the House on the fiftieth anniversary of this momentous occasion. Highlighting the significance of the day, the Speaker *inter alia* said:

> "Today, it is an occasion for all of us to attempt an introspection and stock-taking of the first half a century of our parliamentary democracy. The past fifty years have witnessed our country establishing itself as a strong democracy making rapid strides on various fronts. We can be legitimately proud of the socio-economic progress, and the political stability we have been able to achieve through our successive Parliaments over the past five decades.
>
> ...Our democratic institutions have stood the test of time. Our Parliament today stands tall and proud to remind ourselves of the primacy of our people in the political order that we chose in the wake of Freedom. At the same time, it is imperative that we further safeguard and strengthen our democracy and democratic institutions. We all need to remind ourselves, time and again, that democracy is a system based on dialogue and debate. Democracy can thrive only if everyone involved demonstrates a good degree of the spirit of tolerance and an unwavering commitment to submit oneself to the norms of

parliamentary discipline and decorum. In a representative democracy, the Parliament is expected to function as a role model for other institutions and the country at large.....As members of the Parliament of our great country, we all have a common cause and that is the maximum welfare of all our people, the people of different persuasions and beliefs. Socio-economic emancipation of millions of our countrymen still remains as our unfinished task. Let us all unite in the pursuit of such noble and worthwhile causes, and strive further to consolidate the achievements of the last five decades."

Reference in the Rajya Sabha

The same day, the Vice-President of India and the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant also made a reference in the Rajya Sabha on the historic occasion. Shri Krishan Kant *inter alia* said:

> During the last fifty years of its existence, this House has discharged its functions admirably and lived up to the noble and lofty ideals of the founding fathers...
>
> ...The close involvement of Rajya Sabha in the numerous legislative measures is a testimony to the fact that though a second chamber, it is not a secondary chamber...This House has not remained content with its role merely as a revising Chamber. It has as we know, asserted itself—be it a Constitution Amendment Bill, an ordinary Bill or Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.
>
> ...The end of an era of single party dominance and formation of coalition governments in different States and at the Centre has added a new dimension to the role of Rajya Sabha and to the relationship between the two Houses of Parliament. ...And this fact has its impact on the composition of Rajya Sabha, making its complexion quite different from that obtaining in the other House... We are truly exploring uncharted constitutional territory and making history. The ability of Parliament to withstand the stresses and strains resulting from the new political topology is a tribute to the extraordinary strength of the Indian Constitution...
>
> ...As we celebrate the Golden Jubilee, the 50 years of our existence, let us resolve to collectively act in a manner that would not only make the nation proud, but history as well.

Function to mark the Fiftieth Anniversary

To commemorate the occasion, a function was organised under the aegis of the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications

and Information Technology, in the new Parliament Library Building on 13 May 2002.

The function was attended among others, by the Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications and Information Technology, Shri Pramod Mahajan, Leader of the House in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Jaswant Singh, the Leaders of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha, Dr. Manmohan Singh and Smt. Sonia Gandhi, respectively, the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Urban Development, Shri O. Rajagopal, the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Petroleum and Natural Gas, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, the Minister of State for Communications, Shri Tapan Sikdar, and the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications and Information Technology, Shri Pramod Mahajan welcomed the guests.

Addressing the gathering, the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant said that democracy was the only form of government which was most suitable for India and India deserves the world's gratitude for sustaining and deepening this democracy so strenuously and so purposefully, for over one-sixth of all humanity. He felt, "it is the only form of government where Opposition is recognized as a natural and ordinary part of governance and all the great men and women who sat in the Parliament not only know these precepts well, but felt the same in the core of their being." Highlighting the importance of this system of governance in the Indian context, he said, "Let the world know and understand, that the Indian people and democracy are like inseparable twins. They are made for each other. They may frustrate each other but shall never part each other's company."

Further, referring to our predecessors who had set high examples of personal conduct, debate and decorum for being observed in the House, and also taught us that, no difference in a democracy is ever so great to leave no space for compromise and understanding, the Vice-President stressed that as the inheritors of this shining legacy, we must draw our lessons from them and try to take it forward to greater heights making it even more lustrous. He added that it should be our collective endeavour to strengthen the Civil Society within our country to supplement and reinforce our democratic institutions and the systems ordained by our supreme law. He pointed out that to

make our democracy a success, a convergence between the form of democracy and the substance of civil society has to be brought about and the measure in which we achieve this convergence will speak of our success as a democratic nation.

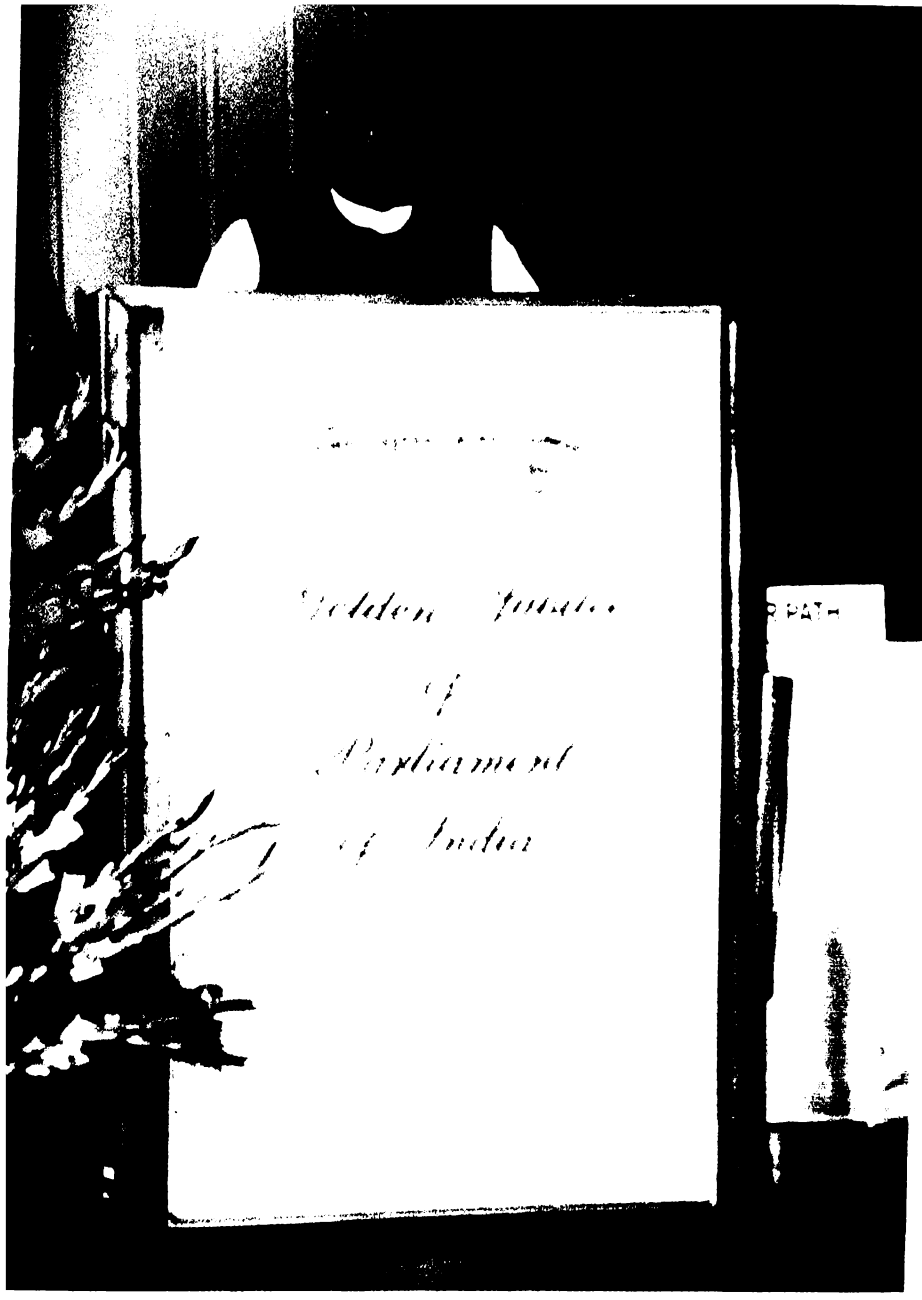
Speaking on the occasion, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ruled out any change in the basic structure of the Constitution or diminishing the sovereignty of Parliament and allayed all fears in this regard. He said the recommendations of the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution would prove beneficial to further strengthen parliamentary democracy. He said that it had been a national resolve that there would be no change in the basic structure of the Constitution which had been drafted after much thought by our founding fathers. He stressed that no one should have any doubts about it. Shri Vajpayee asserted that the Constitution was a document which could be changed and it is not static, not unchangeable but there should not be any change in the basic structure. Reflecting upon the significance of Parliament's role in our country, he said, Parliament symbolizes the country's unity and reflects the aspirations of the hundred crore people of India. In fact, it is the protector of their rights. In this context, he highlighted the importance of maintaining decorum in the House and stressed that the trend of members rushing into the well of the House should be stopped. He maintained that the members should conduct gracefully to attract the attention of the Chair, even if the issue is serious.

Echoing similar feelings as that of the Prime Minister, the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi stressed the need for the orderly and smooth functioning of Parliament. He was of the opinion that maintaining discipline and decorum both within and outside the Parliament is a must for the successful functioning of parliamentary democracy and this alone could lead to the ultimate benefit of the people. Praising the successful functioning of our democratic institutions during the last five decades, he said: "our Parliamentary form of polity finds expression in the provision for representative democracy where all authority emanates from the people of India. We can be justifiably proud of the fact that India is the largest working democracy in the world and we have earned encomiums from far and wide for this achievement. We can be proud that despite various odds, we have been able to preserve our democratic Constitution and the system of governance during the last five decades."

As a tribute to the memory of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Shri Joshi announced at the function that the

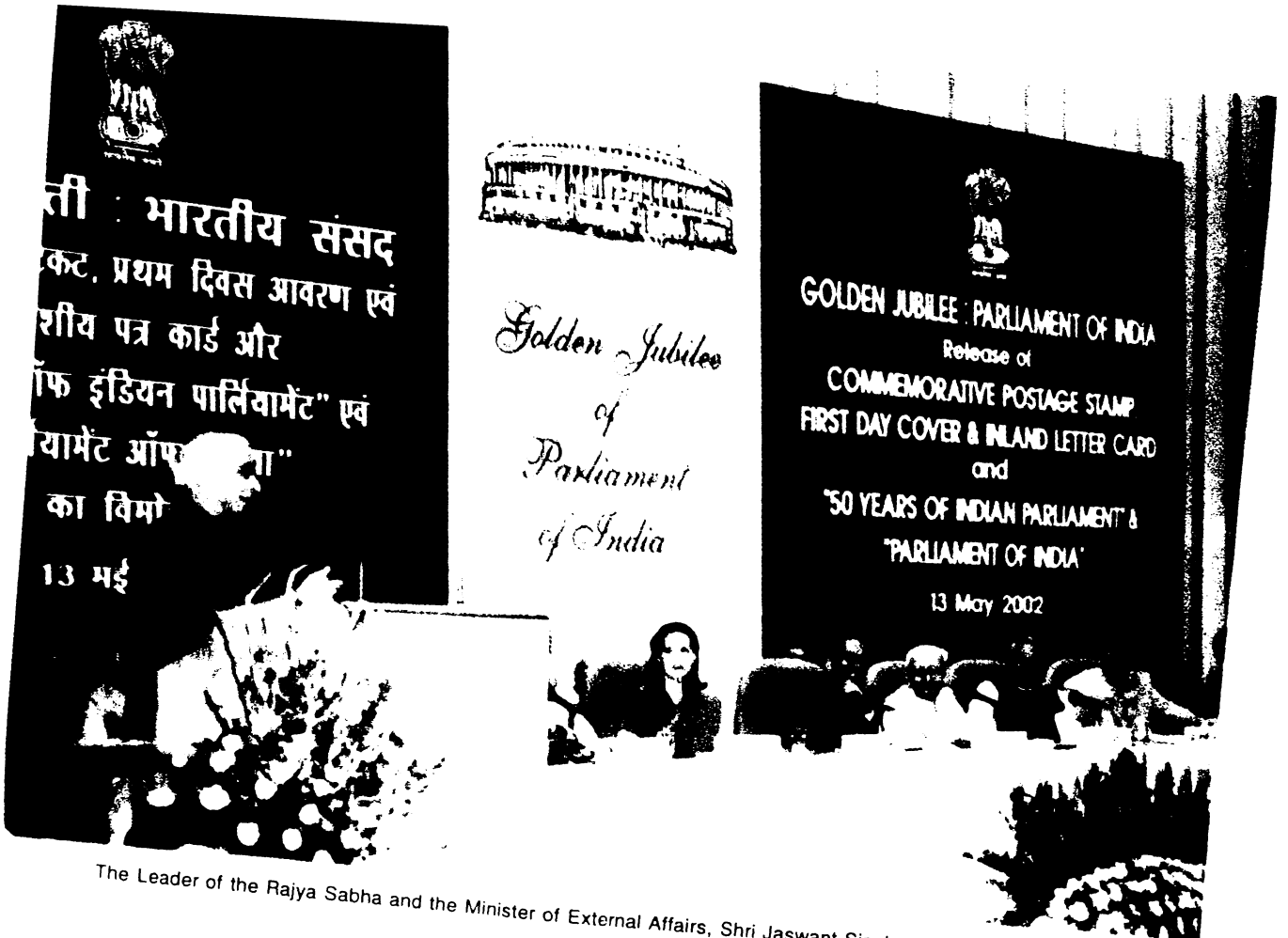
The Minister of Communications and Information Technology and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pramod Mahajan welcoming the delegates

The Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant addressing the gathering



The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee addressing the distinguished gathering

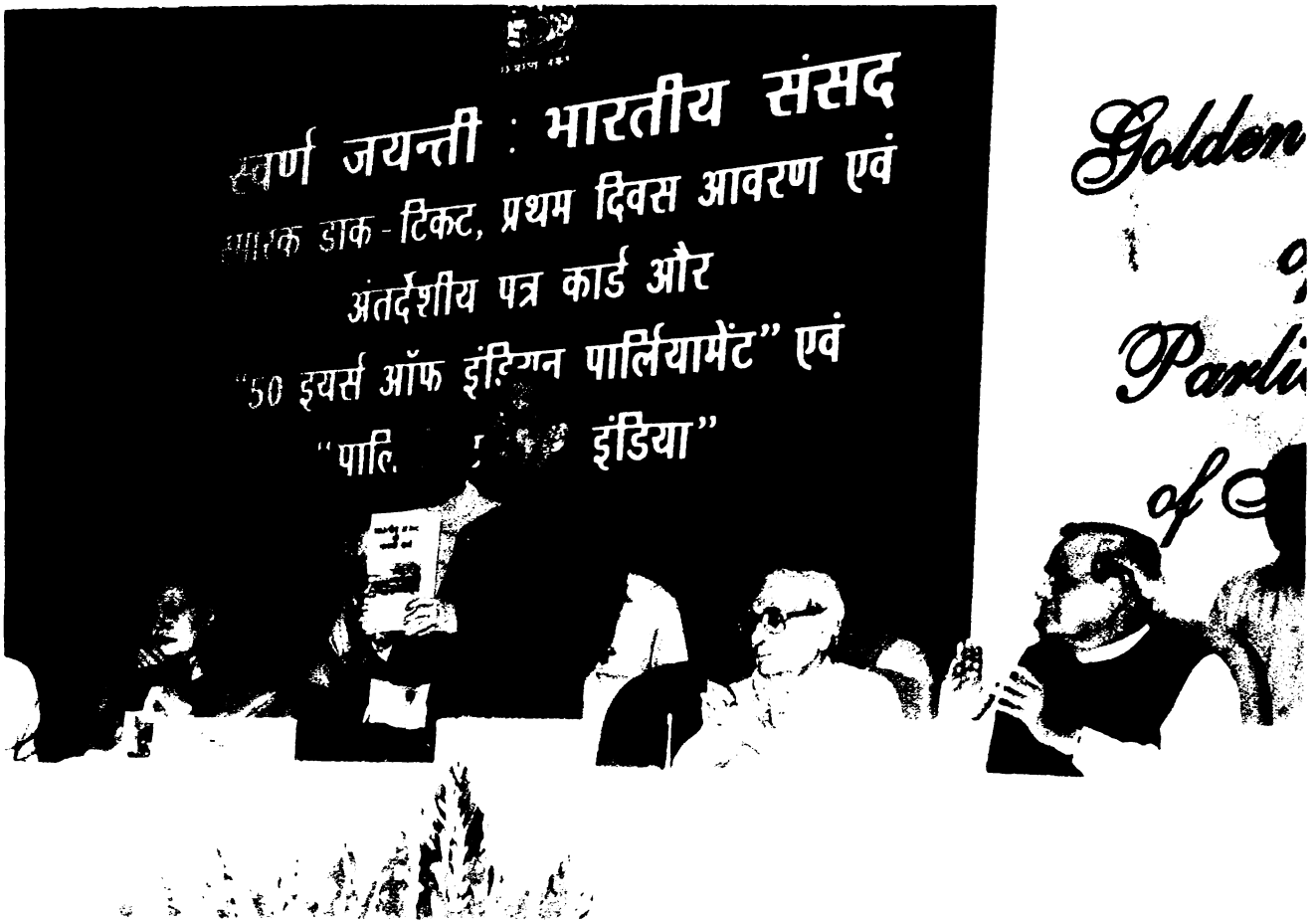
The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi addressing the gathering



The Leader of the Rajya Sabha and the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Jaswant Singh addressing dignitaries

The Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Dr. Manmohan Singh, addressing the audience

The Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia Gandhi speaking at the function



The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi releasing the book "Fifty years of Indian Parliament"

The Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed releasing the book "Parliament of India"

The Minister of State for Communications and Information Technology, Shri Tapan Sikdar extending a Vote of Thanks

A view of the distinguished audience at the function to mark "50 years of Parliament"

Dignitaries at the inauguration of the Exhibition "Parliament at 50"

Auditorium in the new library complex would be named after Shri Balayogi.

The Leader of the House in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Jaswant Singh, spoke at length about India's success with parliamentary democracy and the role of Parliament in protecting the rights of the people and setting up the social, political and economic agenda of the country.

The Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Dr. Manmohan Singh also addressed the distinguished gathering.

Speaking on the occasion, the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia Gandhi stressed the need to rededicate ourselves to the values enshrined in the Constitution. She said: "our parliamentary system reflects a grand vision of India, a vision of an India conscious of its tryst with destiny, an India governed by democracy, defined by diversity, committed to development and sustained by dialogue. Today, let us rededicate ourselves to that vision and let us solemnly reaffirm our resolve to relentlessly pursue its realization." She appealed to the parliamentarians and members of the political establishments, whose primary task is to represent the will of the people and to provide for their welfare, to take their responsibilities very seriously.

Addressing the distinguished gathering, the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed expressed his immense satisfaction over the fact that in spite of scepticism expressed from different corners of the world, parliamentary system of governance has taken deep roots in the soil of our country. He emphasised that parliamentary democracy is not merely a matter of holding elections and changing the governments. With parliamentary democracy, we have put in place an elaborate system of constitutional governance, a quasi-federal political structure, a republican head of State, an independent Judiciary, and a free Press—all of which constitute some of the vital pillars of our polity. He added that the success that we have achieved so far remains incomplete since the society at large has not been adequately benefited. There are many ills that have plagued our system, and the need of the hour is to root those ills and cleanse the system. Stressing on this, he said: "Today, there are many challenges confronting us and we have to brace ourselves to squarely meet these challenges. In fact, we are constantly gearing up to meet the changing requirements of changing times. In this respect, we have introduced many innovations, which have considerably enriched the discipline of parliamentary political science, and today we are viewed

as a leading light of the parliamentary democratic movement in the world. Yet, we cannot afford to be complacent and rest on our laurels."

The Minister of State for Communications and Information Technology, Shri Tapan Sikdar extended a vote of Thanks. Shri Rishang Keishing, currently a member of the Rajya Sabha and who also happened to be a member of the First Lok Sabha, was felicitated on the occasion.

During the function, a commemorative postage stamp showing the decorative inner view of the Central Hall of Parliament was released by the Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant. A commemorative Inland Letter card giving a panoramic view of the Indian Parliament was released by the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia Gandhi. A First Day Cover with the image of the Sanchi Stupa of the first century BC in which an assembly of elected representatives were meeting was released by the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Commemorative Publications

During the function, two publications brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat titled *Fifty Years of Indian Parliament* and *The Parliament of India* were released by the Speaker, Shri Manohar Joshi and the Deputy Speaker, Shri P.M. Sayeed, respectively. The book titled *Fifty Years of Indian Parliament* is a commemorative volume which includes contributions from the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, several Union Ministers, Governors, Chief Ministers, Speakers of State Legislatures, eminent national leaders, parliamentarians, jurists, journalists, and academicians. Apart from articles on wide-ranging issues, the volume also includes excerpts from the Debates of the First Sitting of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 13 May 1952, statistical information pertaining to the working of the Lok Sabha in the last fifty years and some rare photographs.

The other book, *The Parliament of India* is a pictorial publication which provides a panoramic view of the Parliament Building, the historic Central Hall, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha Chambers and various Statues, portraits and mural paintings adorning the Parliament complex. It also gives details about the many and varied activities of Parliament.

Exhibition, "Parliament at 50"

Before the commemorative function, an Exhibition titled "Parliament at 50" was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari

Vajpayee in the new Library Building. Spread over ten sectors, the Exhibition, organised by the Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat in collaboration with the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), traced the history of democratic traditions in ancient India and the growth of modern parliamentary institutions. The Exhibition laid special emphasis on the functioning of the Indian polity as a democratic Republic during the last fifty years with the help of photographs, diagrams, charts, press-headlines, quotations/write-ups, *etc.*

The other interesting features of the Exhibition included display of new information technology devices like microfilming, audio-video system and computer technology, etc. now in use in the Lok Sabha Secretariat. In addition, important books on the Indian parliamentary system available in the Parliament Library were also on display. Photographs of national dignitaries since Independence were displayed through the medium of translites.

3

THE ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER OF THE THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

(Shri Manohar Joshi)

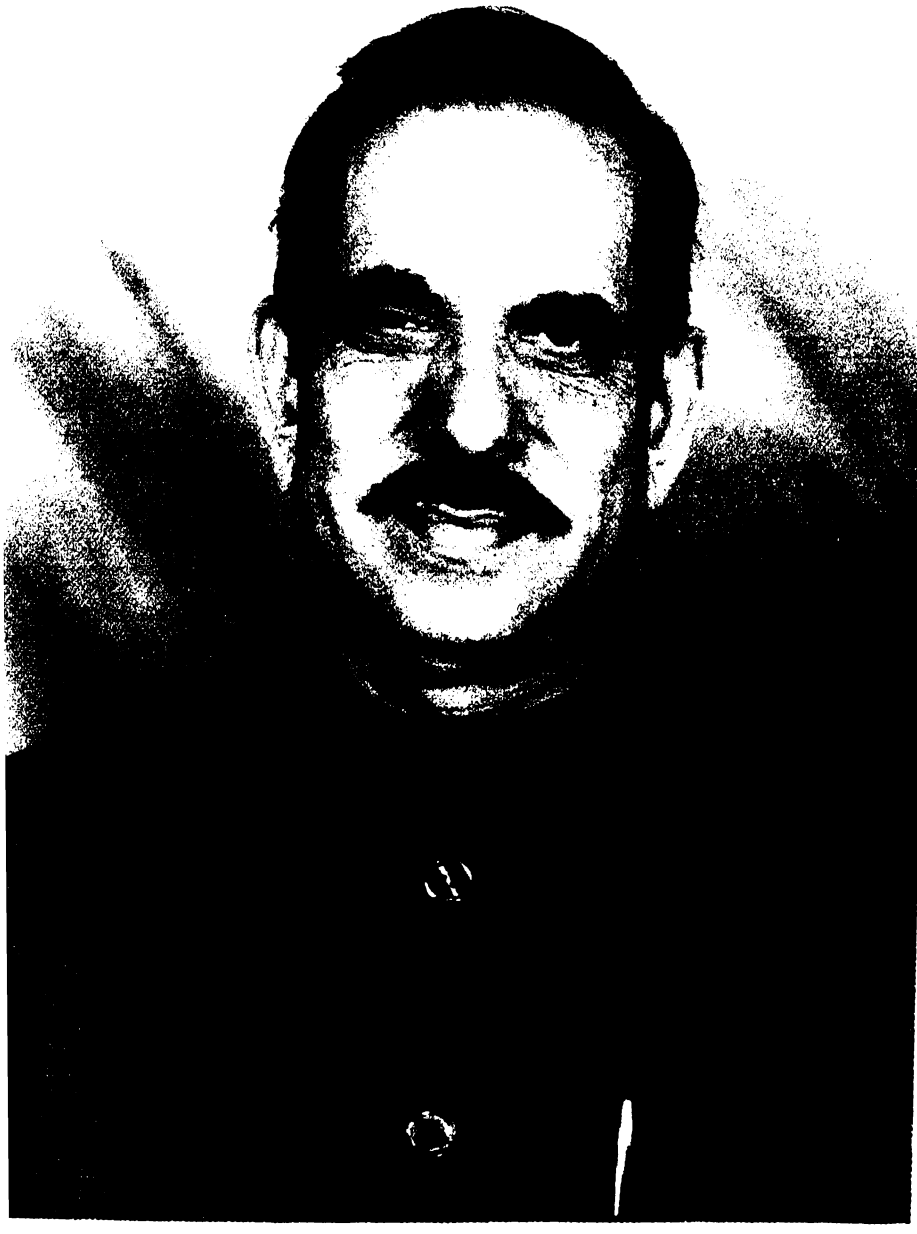
Under the provisions of article 93 of the Constitution, the Lok Sabha chooses one of its members to be the Speaker thereof, in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Rule 7 of the *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha*. The Speaker is elected by a simple majority of members present and voting in the House.

The Thirteenth Lok Sabha was constituted on 10 October 1999 and Shri G.M.C. Balayogi was re-elected as the Speaker unanimously on 22 October 1999. Following the sudden demise of Shri Balayogi, on 3 March 2002, the duties of the Office of the Speaker were performed by the Deputy Speaker, Shri P.M. Sayeed from 3 March to 10 May 2002, *i.e.* till the election of the new Speaker, under the provision of article 95(1) of the Constitution.

The date for holding the election to the Office of the second Speaker of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was fixed as 10 May 2002 and members were accordingly informed of the procedure and programme thereof through the Lok Sabha *Bulletin Part-II* on 4 and 6 May 2002. Members were required to give notices of motions for the election in the prescribed form before noon on 9 May 2002.

Twelve notices of motions were received by the prescribed time, all proposing the name of Shri Manohar Joshi, a member of the House, for Speakership. All the motions were found to be in order and were included in the *List of Business* for 10 May 2002 in the order in which they were received in point of time. Ballot was held to determine *inter se* priority in respect of notices, which were received at the same point of time.

On 10 May 2002, when the item was taken up, all motions were moved and seconded one after the other. The first motion was moved by Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and seconded by the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani. The motion moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, stating "That Shri Manohar Joshi, a member



Shri Manohar Joshi Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha

of this House be chosen as the Speaker of this House" was then put to the vote of the House and was adopted. Since motion No. 1 proposing the name of Shri Manohar Joshi was adopted, all the other identical motions at Sl. Nos. 2 to 12 were not put to the vote of the House with the consensus of the House. Shri Manohar Joshi was thus chosen as the new Speaker. The Deputy Speaker, Shri P.M. Sayeed then invited Shri Joshi to occupy the Chair. Subsequently, the Leader of the House and the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia Gandhi conducted Shri Joshi to the Chair.

Shri Joshi was warmly felicitated on his election to the Office of the Speaker by the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, the Deputy Speaker, and the Leaders of various Parties and Groups. At the end, the newly elected Speaker replied to the felicitations.

Congratulating Shri Manohar Joshi on his election to the Office of the Speaker, Lok Sabha, the Deputy Speaker, Shri P.M. Sayeed said that although Shri Joshi was new to Parliament, he was not new to parliamentary institutions and parliamentary procedures. His long stint and rich experience in the Maharashtra Legislature holding various positions, the Deputy Speaker felt, would guide him in running the House smoothly. Shri Sayeed also said that since the Speaker represents the authority of the House and he is the repository of its collective wisdom, it becomes the common duty of every member of the House to strengthen his hands in upholding that authority and in reflecting that wisdom. He, therefore, appealed to all the members to extend the same kind of cooperation to Shri Manohar Joshi as they had extended to him while he was discharging the duties of the Speaker of the House.

Felicitating Shri Joshi on having been elected unopposed to the Office of the Speaker, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that he was happy to note that a convention had been followed and emphasized that these conventions had to be followed further to strengthen the edifice of parliamentary democracy. The Prime Minister said that Shri Joshi had come to occupy a seat which had great responsibility and obligations. Now onwards, he would be the sole custodian of the dignity of the House. Commenting on his rich parliamentary and public life, the Prime Minister said that Shri Joshi had started his life as a grass root worker and held a number of positions before his election to the Lok Sabha. He had all through been serving his constituency, the State and the society and had taken a special interest in education and particularly in technical education. He ex-

pressed confidence that Shri Joshi's experience of the last many years in public life would guide him in conducting the business of the House properly and in a dignified manner as envisaged in the Constitution. The Prime Minister assured the fullest cooperation to the new Speaker in conducting the business of the House smoothly.

Extending her felicitations to the newly elected Speaker, the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia Gandhi said that the greatest achievement of independent India was the democratic system that we had established and nurtured for so long. Parliament was the symbol of that democracy and it was the nation's most important institution which guaranteed our freedom and strengthened our polity. With his election to the highest Office, a great responsibility now devolved upon Shri Joshi for maintaining the time honoured traditions of our Parliament. She was confident that Shri Joshi's rich experience in diverse fields would guide him in conducting the business of the House properly and judiciously like his predecessors. Smt. Gandhi also assured unstinted cooperation to the new Speaker in discharging his duties and responsibilities.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee congratulated Shri Joshi on his assumption of the highest post of the House. He was happy over the fact that an educationist would now preside over the House. He requested Shri Joshi to hold a balance between the ruling and the Opposition parties considering the importance of the issues and urged him to give adequate opportunity to the Opposition to raise them in the House. He assured the Speaker cooperation from all sections of the House in discharging his duties.

Conveying his greetings, Shri K. Yerrannaidu said that Shri Joshi was now the custodian of the House and hoped that he would give equal opportunity to all the members, especially to the backbenchers, to raise their problems. He assured him of full cooperation in conducting the business of the House.

Extending his heartiest felicitations to the newly-elected Speaker, Shri Chandra Shekhar hoped that Shri Joshi would be able to conduct the proceedings of the House successfully.

Shri C.N. Singh extended his sincere congratulations to Shri Joshi on being elected to the august office. He said that the Speaker was the custodian of the House and had to ensure that ample opportunity was given to the Opposition to express their views to keep a check on the Government. He expressed his firm belief that Shri Joshi would prove to be an ideal Speaker.

Offering full cooperation to the newly elected Speaker, Shri Raashid Alvi expressed confidence that Shri Joshi would safeguard the rights of the Opposition and conduct the House in such a way that its traditions and dignity were upheld.

Congratulating Shri Joshi on his election, Shri Anant Gangaram Geete said that the new Speaker had rich experience in diverse fields. He expressed his faith and firm belief that he would conduct the House successfully and everyone would cooperate with him.

Felicitating the newly-elected Speaker, Shri P.H. Pandian requested Shri Joshi to pay special attention to the dignity and traditions of Parliament. Shri Pandian wished him a successful tenure as the Speaker and expressed his belief that Shri Joshi would protect the rights of the members.

Congratulating Shri Joshi, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav expressed his hope that the new Speaker with his vast experience of public life would give due weightage to the voice of the minority parties who had lesser number of members in the House.

Shri S.S. Palanimanickam expressed his happiness over the fact that Shri Joshi started his career from a local body, and had reached the high office of the Speaker stage-by-stage. Shri Palanimanickam hoped that Shri Joshi's reflexes and decisions would be impacted by the wisdom flowing from that grassroot experience. He also hoped that he would be an impartial Speaker who would uphold the traditions of the House.

Congratulating the new Speaker, Dr. Susheel Kumar Indora expressed the hope that while being in the dignified Chair, Shri Joshi would do justice to all and particularly take care of members belonging to smaller parties.

Extending her full cooperation to Shri Joshi, Kumari Mamata Banerjee urged that as the new Speaker, Shri Joshi should act as a friend, philosopher and guide to the members of the House. She also expressed her belief that Shri Joshi would work impartially in maintaining the traditions of the House.

Extending heartiest congratulations to the newly elected Speaker, Shri E. Ponnuswamy urged Shri Joshi to conduct the business of the House impartially. He also assured him unflinching cooperation of his party members in maintaining the dignity and sanctity of the House.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh felt that

being the impartial custodian of the rights of the people, Shri Joshi would give full opportunity to all to raise current issues in the House.

Extending his felicitations, Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal expressed the firm belief that Shri Joshi would give more time to smaller parties to air their views on various burning issues and would safeguard the rights of the members and the dignity of the House. Shri Mandal wished him a very successful tenure.

Congratulating Shri Joshi, Shri Amar Pradhan Roy extended his full cooperation in maintaining decency, decorum and dignity of the House.

Shri Ajay Chakraborty felicitated Shri Joshi and hoped that the new Speaker would discharge the functions of the House very efficiently, impartially and above party lines, and tread the path set by his illustrious predecessors in upholding the dignity of the House.

Congratulating the newly-elected Speaker, Shri P.C. Thomas said that Shri Joshi's long experience and affable nature would enable him to succeed as one of the foremost Presiding Officers who had adorned the Office. He urged the new Speaker to give adequate opportunities to smaller parties to air their problems and views in the House.

Shri Ramdas Athawale assured Shri Joshi his fullest cooperation for the orderly conduct of the House and hoped that the new Speaker with his experience in many positions would do justice to all the parties.

Shri Abdul Rashid Saheen congratulated Shri Manohar Joshi on his election to the office of the Speaker.

Congratulating Shri Joshi, Shri Gingee N. Ramchandran hoped that he would be impartial in his conduct and assured him of full support.

Replying to the felicitations, the newly-elected Speaker, Shri Manohar Joshi said:

> लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के इस उच्च संवैधानिक पद पर आपने मुझे चुनकर जो सम्मान दिया है उसके लिये मैं सभी का हृदय से आभारी हूँ। मुझे एक भारी जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है और इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं सम्पूर्ण सदन की एकमात्र पसन्द हूँ, मेरी जिम्मेदारी और भी बढ़ जाती है।
>
> Let me, at the outset, wish a happy birthday to the honourable Deputy Speaker of the House, Shri Sayeedji. We are thankful to him for conducting the House after Shri G.M.C. Balayogi. I

thank everyone of you wholeheartedly for electing me to the high constitutional office of the Speaker. A great responsibility has been entrusted to me and the fact that I am the unanimous choice of the House makes the responsibility indeed onerous. I hope, I would be able to discharge my duties with your co-operation. As you are aware, at times the election of the Speaker was done by contest. It is a reflection of the maturity of our system that in this Golden Jubilee year of Parliament, the House has unitedly come to oneness of opinion in choosing a Presiding Officer. I consider it a great personal honour that I am that choice despite being a first time member of the House. I accept this responsibility with humility and I pledge that I shall uphold the trust you have reposed in me by discharging my duties impartially.

Friends, you are aware of the tragic circumstances under which the vacancy had arisen. Just when the nation was recovering from the shock of the dastardly attack on our Parliament, the demise of Shri G.M.C. Balayogi came like a bolt from the blue, benumbing the nation. Shri Balayogi had charmed every section of the House with his unassuming manners, unmistakable humility and ungrudging accessibility. It would be very difficult to fill the void left by his tragic death. I am sure his benign spirit will guide us in the right direction.

Honourable members, you are all aware of the critical situation the nation is passing through in various respects. We are confronted with the menace of State–sponsored terrorism from across the border. We are a united nation of diverse languages, cultures, religions and regions. In this context, Parliament has to play the role of an integrating institution more consciously today than ever before.

Our Parliament has come to be seen as the highest forum of democratic debate and the nation looks upon us for a sense of direction and clarity of view, particularly in times of challenges and crisis. We must not let down the nation by losing direction ourselves. Our Parliament is viewed as a role model by all State Legislative bodies in India. So, we have a responsibility to set a right example worthy of emulation by our State Legislatures. It is true that Parliament is a political institution and political parties take stands on various issues in accordance with their ideological convictions. And, that is what democracy is all about. Democracy is not always about unanimity. It is about resolving differences through debate and cultivating the ability to understand an alternative point of view, not necessarily to agree with it. In this context, we must

realize the need to rise above political considerations in addressing the core issues confronted by the country today.

By our conduct, we should be able to send out a message to the nation that the problems confronted by the nation are being addressed by Parliament with commitment and concern. And, this requires a peaceful atmosphere in the House. We should respect the Rules of Procedure to run the House smoothly. The temptation to disrupt the entire business of the House to register protest must be avoided as it sends a wrong message to the people that while they are confronted with countless problems, their representatives are wasting the precious time of Parliament. In this context, the endeavours of late Shri G.M.C. Balayogi to evolve an effective code to deal with disruptions and disturbances must become a guide to all of us. This is the best tribute we can pay to the memory of the departed leader.

We must be fully conscious of the fact that crores of our countrymen are deprived of the basic necessities of civilized life such as food, shelter and clothing. In this context, what Mahatma Gandhi said must guide us in our thinking. The Mahatma said, and I quote: "Whenever you are in doubt or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test. Recall the face of the poorest and the most helpless man you may have seen and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he be able to gain anything by it? Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny? In other words, will it lead to *swaraj* or self-rule for the hungry and spiritually starved millions of our countrymen? Then you will find your doubts and yourself melting away" Gandhiji's talisman should ever guide us whenever we set out on any task in the cause of the nation.

Friends, I have no qualms to admit that I am a first timer to Parliament. But I am not very new to parliamentary culture. I had a long legislative stint in Maharashtra Legislature in various capacities, including the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition. The high traditions maintained by my predecessors from G.V. Mavalankar to G.M.C Balayogi and my long exposure to the Legislature in Maharashtra would guide me in upholding the traditions of this House and the dignity of this Office. The Speaker represents the authority of the House while enforcing the procedure and is the first servant of the House while addressing the concerns of the members. My approach would be friendly and persuasive, rather than rigid and strict. I will make myself available to the members at all times. It will also be my constant endeavour

to protect the rights and privileges of the House and of its honourable members. I seek the cooperation of the Media in projecting the right image of our Parliament to our countrymen. I am sure their meaningful cooperation will ever be forthcoming.

Dear sisters and brothers, I thank you all for felicitating me. I look forward to your generous cooperation in the days ahead. Together we should be able to make our parliamentary system far more stronger in this 50th year of our Parliament. It is a milestone that we have reached, withstanding so many challenges. The road ahead is not smooth. But we will succeed in our journey by our determination and resolve. Let us all come together to walk together in our march to build a stronger and better India.

Thank you once again. *Jai Hind.*

Shri Manohar Joshi – A Profile

Son of Shri Gajanan Krishna Joshi, Shri Manohar Joshi was born in Nandvi in Raigarh district of Maharashtra on 2 December 1937. Educated in Mumbai, he is a Bachelor of Law and holds a Master's Degree in Arts. He is proficient in Marathi, Hindi and English and knows Sanskrit. He has held various positions in his political career and organised a number of social activities. Shri Joshi has been evincing keen interest in industrial development activities in general and in the uplift of the poor and downtrodden sections of society in particular. Shri Joshi is married to Smt. Anagha Manohar Joshi. They have one son and two daughters.

Political Career

Shri Joshi began his career as a teacher and came to active politics in 1960. He was a Municipal Councilor in Mumbai during 1968-70 and Chairman, Standing Committee (Municipal Corporation) in 1970. In between, he held the prestigious Office of the Mayor of Mumbai during 1976-77. Shri Joshi's legislative and parliamentary career began in 1972 with his election to the Maharashtra Legislative Council. He was elected thrice to the Legislative Council between 1972 and 1989. As a member of the Council, he took part in many constructive debates in the House.

Shri Joshi was elected to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in 1990, and again in 1995. He was the Leader of the Opposition in the State Assembly during 1990-91. He was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra during 1995-99.

In the 1999 General Elections, Shri Joshi contested from the Mumbai North Central parliamentary constituency on a Shiv Sena ticket and was elected to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. He was inducted into the Vajpayee Government and held the important portfolio of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

As a successful businessman of long standing, Shri Joshi had been the Principal of Educational Institution, a developer of repute and the Chairman and Managing Director of a hotel.

He believes in the equal importance of industrial and agricultural sector and hence works hard for the advancement of both. He founded the Jagatik Marathi Chamber of Commerce and Industry. During his Chief Ministership, he organized the *Advantage Maharashtra Conference* to promote industrial investments in the State; arranged a programme known as *Agro Advantage Maharashtra* for farmers and also organised an exhibition displaying information on advanced technology in the field of agriculture.

During his Chief Ministership, he was instrumental in the construction of a number of flyovers in Mumbai; he also enabled the construction of an independent building for the Kala Academy at Dadar, Mumbai. He also conceived and started the construction of the Mumbai-Pune Expressway Project, Krishna Valley Irrigation Project and schemes like 'Tanker free Maharashtra Scheme'.

Shri Joshi strongly believes that a structured, responsible and healthy Opposition within the institutions of Government contributes to strengthening of the democratic polity. He also believes that democracy thrives only on the willing cooperation of the Opposition and with the protection of the rights, freedom and tolerance guaranteed to the minorities. In conformity with this conviction, he started a *National Association of the Leaders of the Opposition* in the country when he was the Leader of the Opposition in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly.

A keen sports enthusiast, Shri Joshi has held the position of the President of the Mumbai Cricket Association and Vice-President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI). He was also a Member of the Mumbai University Senate and Executive Council. During his tenure as Mayor of Mumbai, he started reading room facility with the idea of helping the poor and needy students. As an educationist, he has played an important role in promoting education. He was instrumental in founding the *Kohinoor Technical Institute* which imparts technical education to help the youth become self-employed.

He has played a vital role for the betterment of all sections of society including the youth, women and the aged. During his tenure as Chief Minister, he started the *Kamadhenu Policy* for women, the *Matoshri Vrudhashram* scheme for the aged and *Sainik Schools* for the youth.

Shri Joshi is a multi-faceted personality. In public life, he is well known for his abiding concern about environment. He conceived the idea of *Clean Mumbai-Green Mumbai* and was actively associated with the Green Movement. He also authored a book *Swachh Mumbai; Harit Mumbai* in Marathi focusing on the problems relating to environment. As part of his active cultural and literary involvement, he instituted the *Maharashtra Bhusan Award;* and organized the *Akhil Bharatiya Sahitya Sammelan* at Shivaji Park, Mumbai, during his tenure as the Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

Shri Joshi who has a progressive and forward looking temperament and modern outlook, has undertaken several visits to foreign countries, including Australia, Canada, China, Croatia, Israel, Japan, Mauritius, New Zealand, Poland, Switzerland, U.K. and U.S.A. Since assuming the Office of the Speaker of Lok Sabha, he has led Indian Parliamentary Delegations to several countries and to various international Parliamentary Conferences.

4

THE NEW PARLIAMENT LIBRARY BUILDING (*SANSADIYA GYANPEETH*)

Introduction

Information is of utmost importance to the parliamentarians in effectively performing their varied roles. More than anything else, to deliberate, discuss and take decisions on myriad vital issues of national concern, they must have access to truthful, non-partisan, authoritative and full information. An independent, well-organized and modern library service is, therefore, required not merely to serve as a repository of books, legislative debates and parliamentary papers but for providing an up-to-date and objective storehouse of knowledge on which members could draw upon. In our country, it was in 1921 that a small Library was for the first time established in the then Central Legislative Assembly. This Library continued to serve members on a very modest scale for a number of years. Over the years, the Library Service has gradually developed into what is now familiarly known as the Parliament Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS). For long, it was felt that the space available to the Parliament Library and its allied services in the Parliament building was too limited to cope with the volume of literature being acquired by it. Besides, there had been a growing demand for making available to the members of Parliament a more effective, efficient and modern Research, Reference and Information Service. Successive Speakers of Lok Sabha had taken up the matter with due seriousness. The process received further momentum during the Speakership of Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar.

In 1984, when Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar was the Speaker, the General Purposes Committee of the Lok Sabha approved the proposal for the construction of a new Parliament Library Building. The Foundation Stone for the new complex was laid by the then Prime Minister of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi on 15 August 1987. The proposal gathered momentum when the design of the building was approved on 15 November 1991. The *Bhoomi Poojan* of the complex was performed by the then Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, on 17 April 1994 and the construction of the new Parliament Library Building

named *Sansadiya Gyanpeeth* was undertaken in April 1994 at the site between Parliament House and Parliament House Annexe. Conceptualized by the leading architect Shri Raj Rewal, this building was constructed by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). Successive Speakers of Lok Sabha, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Shri Rabi Ray, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Shri P.A. Sangma and Shri G.M.C. Balayogi paid personal attention to the expeditious completion of the project.

Inauguration of *Sansadiya Gyanpeeth*

The new Parliament Library Building was inaugurated by the President, Shri K.R. Narayanan on 7 May 2002. Among those present on the occasion were the then Vice-President, Shri Krishan Kant, Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pramod Mahajan and Minister of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Shri Ananth Kumar and many other dignitaries.

The Library Complex

The new Library is a modular, utilitarian and centrally air-conditioned building with provision for all the facilities of a modern Library. It was estimated that about 14 thousand sqm of space would be required for stacking about three million publications which the Library was expected to have in the next four decades or so.

Apart from LARRDIS, the building accommodates the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) and the Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA). The building also has an Auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,075 persons; a Media Centre equipped with the latest telecommunication facilities as part of the Press and Public Relations Wing; an Audio-Visual Unit; a Microfilm Reader Room; a small Auditorium with facilities for multi-media presentations; and Library Committee Rooms and Conference Rooms. The building also has a Conservation Laboratory, Binding Unit and an Archival Room with temperature below the freezing point to preserve audio/video materials, computer tapes and microfilm rolls. It has optic fibre-based Local Area Network (LAN) with high speed Wide Area Network (WAN) connectivity to provide linkage with State Legislatures, foreign Parliaments and other international organisations. Audio-visual aids form a substantial part of the services. TV sets are provided at vantage points for viewing live the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament. A large number of cubicles are fully equipped with audio and video facilities and computers. Besides, multi-media facili-

ties have been provided at the reading tables in the Reading Rooms for members of Parliament and other scholars.

Design Concept

The central point of the complex is the Parliament Library, a house of knowledge, symbolically a place of enlightenment. The design concept reflects a specific preference for serene spatial enclosures, modulated with light, rather than forms of grandeur.

The design is based on the context of the site, functional requirements, appropriate structural systems, technical considerations and democratic values of modern India. The attempt has been to seek an architectural expression in harmony with the existing buildings in the vicinity designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker when the city of New Delhi was built. Externally, the same materials of red and beige sandstone from Agra and Dholpur have been used to conceive a formal structure in tune with the classical symmetry of New Delhi's planning criteria. The general height of the new complex is restricted to the podium of the Parliament House, below the circular colonnade. The roof of the Library building has a series of low profile bubble domes sitting on steel structure to complement the existing surrounding domes of masonry on the Rashtrapati Bhawan.

The circular Parliament building sits on a red sandstone podium. The surrounding colonnade above it exudes dignity and power. Externally, the Library is designed to complement the Parliament building with smaller circles strewn together in the form of a *mandala* or cosmograph. Internally, the building is imbued with a different spirit signifying sagacity, rather than competing with the power of the Parliament.

Both visually and symbolically, the Central Hall of Parliament House denoting people's power, consensus and democracy is linked to the central core of the *Sansadiya Gyanpeeth* symbolizing knowledge and scholarship. Clarity of structural system and concern for sustainability have guided the design of a variety of public spaces, courtyards and roof gardens in the Library complex.

Sustainability and Symbolism

Open spaces within the Library complex complement similar spaces within the Parliament building, but are more subtle and complex. These are located between the inner core of building activities and external peripheral functions and they help in reducing the tempera-

ture during summer months. There are three courtyards located around the central built-form supporting the distinct functions to be performed within the adjoining areas of the building. These courtyards provide outdoor movement areas in a meandering form around the core of the central public areas. The first courtyard – around a sunken amphitheater which is symbolic of 'Liberty'—is built adjoining the M.P.s' Reading Room and the BPST Lecture Room and has an atmosphere of tranquility. The second courtyard is dominated by a tree symbolising 'Justice'. The third courtyard is surrounded by the Museum and Auditorium and its space can be utilised for outdoor exhibitions around the water pool which represents 'Equality'.

The main entrance of the Library is directly linked to one of the gates of Parliament House and leads to an atrium covered with a circular roof allowing muted light, lightly placed above a stainless steel ring. Its roof structure is designed as a lattice of stainless steel members of octagonal forms with glazed in-fill squares. The primary structure of steel is roofed with fibre-reinforced cement concrete bubbles and its ribs support acoustic tiles. The glazed panels allow diffused light to dance around the hall.

The Focal Centre

The focal centre of the complex is built with sun reflecting, state-of-the-art, structural glass and stainless steel. It is composed of four petals which are tied together with delicate tension rods. The upper part of the glass dome has a symbol of circle representing the *Ashok Chakra*.

Reading Room for Members of Parliament

The Reading Room for members is located in the central core of the Library complex and faces the internal courtyard. It is a two-storey-high space with an internal atrium, covered with a circular dome supported on four columns. The primary structure of white painted steel is raised above the roof level and admits translucent light through glass blocks, creating a serene ambience within a hall of noble proportions.

The Library

The large hall of the main Library and the Audio-Visual Museum at the two ends of a cross axis have a similar configuration. They have a large span of 35 meters. This large volume is lit from the top with glass blocks inserted within the concrete bubbles. The primary

steel structure is kept low and illuminated with natural light on the periphery.

Some Constructional Aspects

The Construction Agency

The Central Public Works Department (CPWD) was chosen as the construction agency for this prestigious project. Indeed it was the natural choice, considering that the Department has the invaluable experience of having built monumental buildings like the Rashtrapati Bhawan, Parliament House and the North Block and South Block. The scope of work entrusted to the CPWD included Structural Planning and Design, Services Planning and Design, Project Execution, Contract Management and Quality Assurance.

Innovations in Foundation-laying

That this was going to be a challenging project was evident right from the beginning. The restricted site for construction was bounded by very busy roads on two sides making it impossible to go in for open excavation for the two basements. The proximity to highly sensitive buildings (like the Parliament House itself) put paid to any hopes of adopting blasting to remove about one lakh cubic meter of rock. Besides, there was a need to be cautious about the rate at which water was pumped out from the foundation pit lest it should disturb the foundation of the adjacent Parliament House.

The CPWD's way of dealing with these constraints was indeed innovative. Diaphragm walls (at some places extending to a depth of 14m below ground level) were lowered and anchored to enclose the periphery and retain the earth outside. A water proof curtain of grout was created extending below the diaphragm wall to reduce the ingress of water into the construction areas, thus minimizing the need for pumping out water. Hydraulic Krupp hammers and rock splitters were used, in addition to excavators, to remove rock without resorting to blasting. The basement was also anchored with vertical rock anchors to counter the uplift thrust due to the high watertable.

The lowest basement floor is at a depth of 4.5 m below normal ground water level. Water proofing by external tanking method, using non-shrink polymeric admixtures and other water proofing agents, has been carried out to ensure a dry basement.

The Domes – A Novel Experiment

The structure is conceived as a reinforced cement concrete (RCC)—

framed structure with column spacings, generally of 5 meter. The intermediate floors are of coffer unit construction while the roof is partly of coffer units and partly with steel-and-concrete domes.

The design and construction of the domes have been the first of its kind in the country. Some of the novel features involved in the construction of the domes are:

- Stainless steel of grade AISI 304L has been used in two of the 12 domes. The steel has a satin finish. All the other domes are in carbon steel finished with epoxy paint.
- All joints in the framework were pre-cast in foundries and connected to the tubes by a combination of HSFG bolts and welding under controlled conditions. Consequently, the joints appear sleek even where 12 members meet at one joint.
- Geometric precision was achieved in the manufacture and assembling of the various elements of the dome, viz. the cast joints, the curved tubes and the pre-cast concrete bubbles seated over the steel framework. As these three elements were manufactured independently, and assembled together at site, any error in the geometry of any one element would have proved to be a mismatch affecting the formation of the dome as a whole.
- An all-stainless-steel, fully-glazed 'focal dome' spanning over 25 meter connects the interior of the building to the open sky, at the same time cutting off excessive glare and heat. High quality TIG welding has been used for welding the stainless steel tubes to each other, ensuring a flawless and strong weld.
- The bubbles seated over the domes are not connected to each other structurally. To account for temperature movements of the bubble, the water proofing was done using a urethane polyurea membrane, capable of taking ultimate elongations up to 500 per cent.

Structural Quality

All structural concrete poured into the RCC frames was using design mix concrete produced by a computer-controlled batching plant installed at the site. Most of the concrete was placed in position by concrete pumps of capacity 20 cum/hour. This arrangement ensured that consistently good quality concrete was produced.

Letting in Natural Light

A large amount of glazing has been used throughout the building.

The composition of the glazing units are so chosen as to limit the transmission of heat and light energy to the desired level so that the air-conditioning load does not become excessive and a comfortable level of lighting for purposes of reading is available.

Insulated, dessicant-filled, double-glazed vertical units (2600 sqm), heat-strengthened, laminated, insulated and heat-reflective horizontal units (220 sqm) and glass blocks for both vertical and horizontal applications (1650 sqm) have been used in the building. All the fabrication required for the glass, *viz.* heat-strengthening, laminating and insulating, have been got done through workshops having computer controlled processing machines.

Ceiling Patterns

A large number of false ceiling patterns have been used, using materials like stainless steel planks, perforated aluminium planks, gypsum board, sand stone jali, Burma teak, cedar and seesham.

Assured Quality

Befitting the status of the Project, the CPWD established and maintained a quality assurance system in planning and construction of the building. In recognition of such a system actually being in place, the Bureau of Indian Standards conferred the internationally acclaimed ISO 9002 certification on the Parliament Library Project Team of the CPWD.

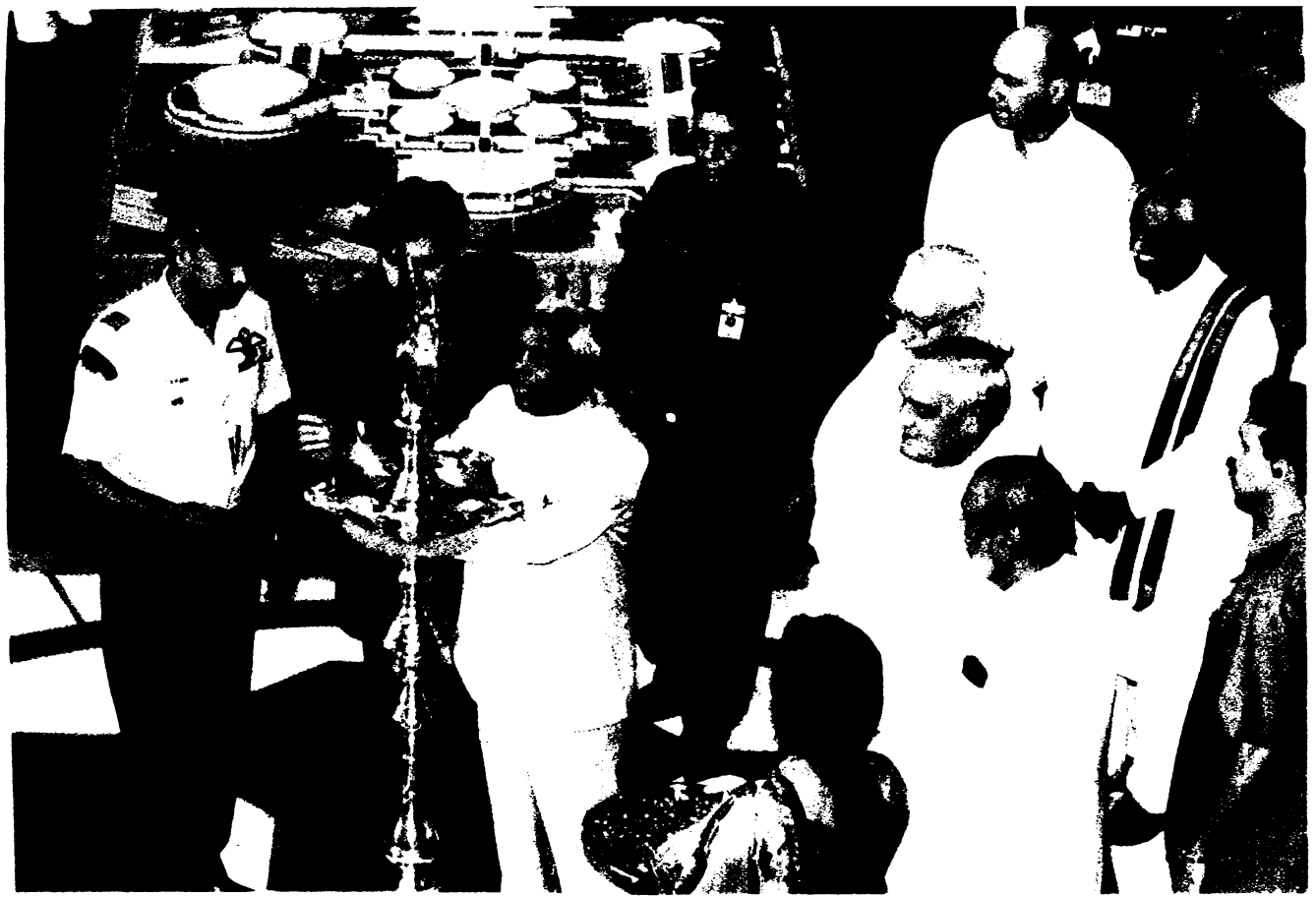
Furnishing the Library

All furniture and furnishing required for the project have been executed by the CPWD. The second basement of the building houses 8,100 compact mobile stacks, which can store a major part of the three million volumes of Library collections. The rest of the storage is in the form of open racks spread out in other areas of the building. Other furniture like tables for offices, staff, Committee Room furniture, Library Counters, Auditorium chairs and Banquet Hall furniture and kitchen equipment (including walk-in cold rooms) have also been provided by the CPWD.

Electrical and Mechanical services

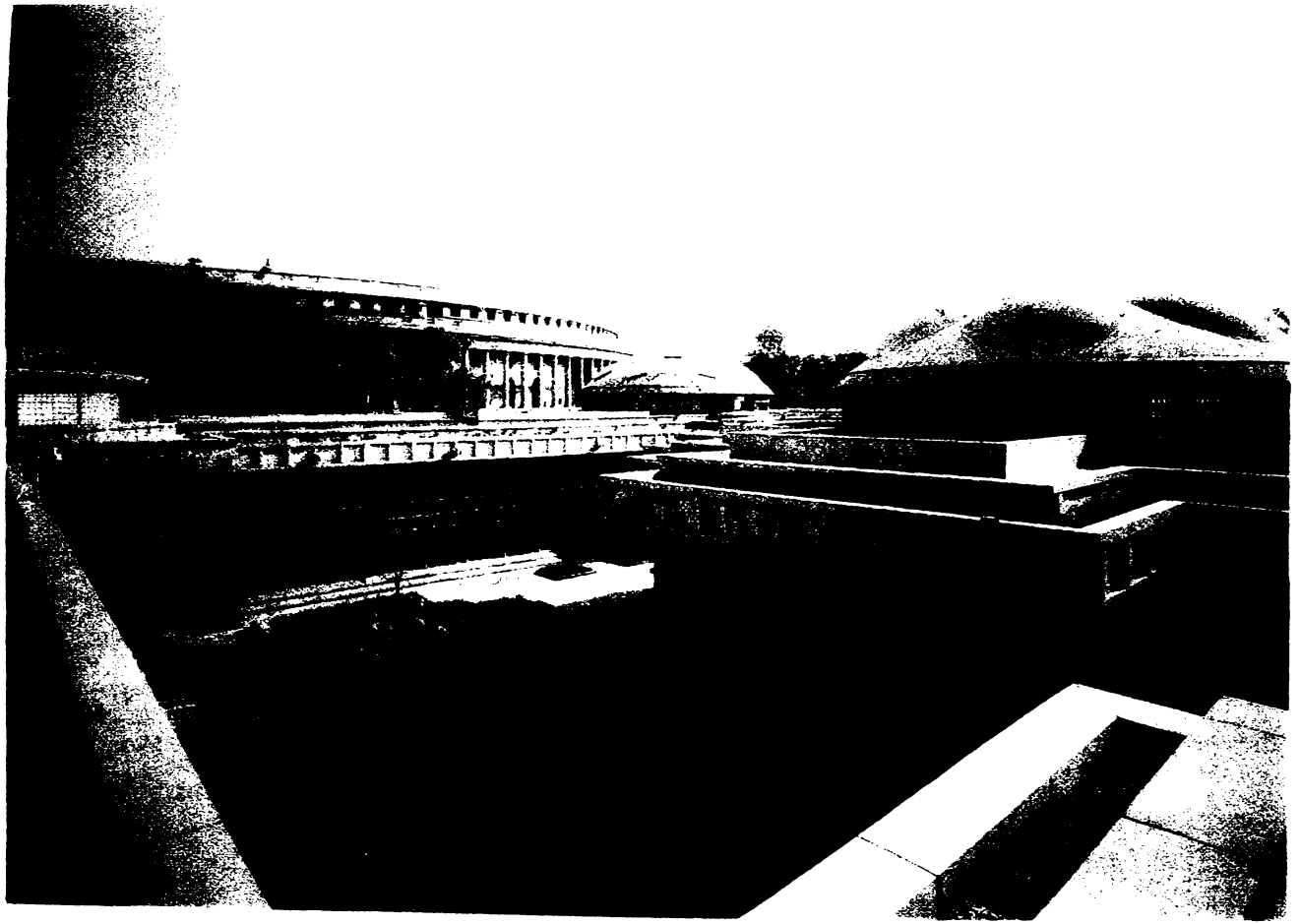
Power Supply

The peak demand for power when the building is fully operational is expected to be 5 MW. Nine 1250 KVA transformers and 15-panel HT circuit breakers have been provided. Considering that the substa-



The President, Shri K.R. Narayanan lighting the lamp at the inauguration of the new Parliament Library Building (*Sansadiya Gyanpeeth*) on 7 May 2002

An aerial view of the *Sansadiya Gyanpeeth*



A view of the *Sansadiya Gyanpeeth* from the terrace overlooking the Parliament House and the North Block

A water body inside the *Sansadiya Gyanpeeth* Complex

tion is at the basement level, all the transformers are of dry type and the HT breakers of vacuum type to ensure maximum safety. Two kms of air-insulated compact bus trunking and 14 rising mains have been installed for power distribution in the building.

Emergency Power Supply

Two auto-start, low-noise diesel generators of 1000 KVA each have been provided to meet the power requirements of light, fire lifts, water supply pumps and AHUs of the air-conditioning system during the main's failure. These giant-sized machines have been provided with acoustic enclosure so as to run with minimum noise levels which do not exceed 70 db.

Air-conditioning

About 45,000 sqm of the building has been air-conditioned (parking and plant room excluded) with a total heat load of 2040 TR. Five energy–efficient centrifugal chilling machines of 550 TR each working on R-11 refrigerant have been installed in the basement. These units have provision for retrofitment for use with R-123 refrigerant once R-11 is phased out under the Montreal Protocol on Environmental Protection. Winter heating and dehumidification shall be provided with the help of 2x1000KW hot water generators and heating coils in the AHUs. Double skin air handling units with environment-friendly carbon and micro filters have been provided in the system. Air distribution has been designed compatible with the fire compartmentation of the building through 66 AHUs.

Mechanical ventilation

The substation, DG set room, AC plant room, car parking, kitchen and toilets have been provided with forced ventilation/roof extraction system.

Fire Protection

An automatic, intelligent, fire alarm system has been provided with a combination of smoke, heat, optical and beam detectors. The system has been integrated with the AHUs, PA system and fire check doors, so that these units also simultaneously switch over to the fire mode as soon as smoke/fire is detected.

The fire fighting system consists of an automatic sprinkler system in basements, parking and Auditorium, wet risers and yard hydrants, both outside the building as also on the terrace. Separate sets of

pumps have been installed for the sprinkler system and the wet riser system.

Non-wet fire fighting system with NAFS-III gas has been provided for the Computer Centre and micro filming store. An efficient fire extraction system either through AHUs (in all the areas) and as an independent system (in the focal dome area) duly integrated with a fire alarm system is also in place.

Auditorium

The Auditorium is equipped with the state-of-the-art digital Dolby surround sound system for 35 mm film projection; a wireless, simultaneous interpretation system for ground plus four language interpretation; video projection system with high power Xenon illumination system with an output of 10,000 ANSI lumens; and stage light system with scanner-controlled FOH lights.

Other Facilities

- Energy efficient lighting system throughout the building.
- CCTV for surveillance, Library operations and for help in the live telecast of parliamentary proceedings.
- Door frame metal detectors and baggage scanners for security checking.
- Four hydraulic lifts (13 passenger), one glazed lift (10 passenger), four goods lifts, ten dumb waiters and one VIP lift of four passenger capacity.
- PA system for announcements, car hailing, playing pre-recorded messages and bell repeater system.
- Digital conferencing system in all the Committee Rooms and simultaneous interpretation system in three selected Committee Rooms.
- Car control system for parking area.
- Exit light system working on power through UPS

The new *Sansadiya Gyanpeeth* is thus a functionally efficient Library Complex providing for an advanced and sophisticated storage and retrieval system. This is the second largest Library in the country, keeping pace with the rapid developments taking place in the field of information technology where networking, microfilming, multimedia and national and international linkages through satellites will be everyday realities.

5

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

107th Inter-Parliamentary Conference: The 107th Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Marrakech (Morocco) from 17 to 23 March 2002. The Indian Delegation to the Conference was led by Smt. Margaret Alva, M.P. The other members of the Delegation were: Sarvashri Shyam Bihari Misra, P.G. Narayanan, Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Rashid Alvi, Yadlapati Venkat Rao, Dr. Ranjit Kumar Panja, Dr. C. Narayana Reddy and Prof. (Smt.) Bharati Ray, all members of Parliament. Shri K.V. Rao, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

The Conference mainly discussed and adopted Declarations/ Resolutions on the following subjects:–

(i) The role of Parliaments in developing public policy in an era of globalisation, multilateral institutions and international trade agreements;

(ii) 10 years after Rio: global degradation of environment and parliamentary support for the Kyoto Protocol;

(iii) Terrorism–the threat to democracy, human rights and civil society; the contributions of Parliaments in combating international terrorism and addressing its causes in order to maintain international peace and security (adopted as Supplementary Item)

Besides, the Conference held a General Debate on the political, economic and social situation in the world.

Smt. Margaret Alva, M.P. was elected Rapporteur of the Drafting Committee on the Supplementary Item.

CPA Parliamentary Staff Training Programme: A Training Programme for the Parliamentary Staff of the Asia Region of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was held in Maldives from 28 to 31 January 2002. The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri G.C. Malhotra; Shri S.C. Rastogi, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat; and Shri P.K. Misra, Joint Director, Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Programme.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

On the birth anniversaries of those national leaders whose portraits adorn the Central Hall of Parliament House, functions are organised under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) to pay tributes to the leaders. Booklets containing profiles of these leaders, prepared by the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, are also brought out on the occasion.

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period 1 January to 31 March 2002.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a function was held on 23 January 2002. The Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani; the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. S.N. Jatiya; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Netaji.

Lala Lajpat Rai: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai, a function was held on 28 January 2002 wherein members of Parliament, former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes.

Sarojini Naidu: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Smt. Sarojini Naidu, a function was held on 13 February 2002 wherein members of Parliament, former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes.

Morarji Desai: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Morarji Desai, a function was held on 28 February 2002. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla; the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Shri Morarji Desai.

Dr. Rammanohar Lohia: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, a function was held on 23 March 2002 wherein members of Parliament, former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS VISITING INDIA

Belarus: A 6-member Parliamentary Delegation from Belarus, led by the Chairman of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Belarus, Mr. Vadim A. Popov, visited India from 21 to 26 February 2002. On 21 February, the Delegation called on the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha and President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Dr.(Smt.) Najma Heptulla. The Delegation also had a meeting with the Deputy Leader, Congress Parliamentary Party, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, on the same day. On 25 February, the Delegation called on the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi. The Delegation also had a meeting with the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri Omar Abdullah the same day. Later, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, hosted a dinner in honour of the visiting dignitaries.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra and Bangalore.

Mauritius: A 5-member Parliamentary Delegation from Mauritius led by the Speaker, Mauritius National Assembly, Mr. Premnath Ramnah, visited India from 28 February to 9 March 2002.

On 5 March, the Delegation called on the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant and the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha and President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla. The Delegation had meetings with the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri Omar Abdullah and the Deputy Leader, Congress Parliamentary Party, Shri Shivraj V. Patil on the same day.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Bhopal, Hyderabad, Indore and Mumbai.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period 1 January to 31 March 2002, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) organised the following Courses/Programmes:

Seventeenth International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting: The Seventeenth International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting was organised from 22 November 2001 to 28 January 2002. Twelve participants from various Afro-Asian countries, *viz.* one each from Bangladesh, Indonesia, Maldives, Nepal, Philippines and South

Africa and two each from Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Nigeria attended the Programme. Three officers from the Lok Sabha Secretariat and two officers from the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly Secretariat and one officer each from the Legislature Secretariats of Bihar, Delhi and Meghalaya also attended the Programme.

The Programme was designed to equip parliamentary officials with basic concepts, skills and techniques required in drafting legislation so as to enable them to assist members of Parliament whenever required.

Orientation Programmes: The following Orientation Programmes were organised: (i) An Orientation Programme on Departmentally Related Standing Committees for the members and officers of Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly was jointly organised by the BPST and Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat at Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh from 5 to 7 February 2002.

The Programme was inaugurated on 5 February 2002 by the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh, Shri Mukut Mithi. The Speaker, Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Shri Tamiyo Taga addressed the participants. The Deputy Speaker, Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Shri Rajesh Tacho proposed a Vote of Thanks. The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri G.C. Malhotra also addressed the participants.

(ii) Another Orientation Programme for the members of the Pondicherry Legislative Assembly was organised by the BPST from 7 to 8 March 2002. The Programme was inaugurated on 7 March 2002 by the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr.(Smt.) Najma Heptulla. The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri G.C. Malhotra delivered the Welcome Address while Hony. Advisor, BPST, Prof. Ram Kapse delivered the Vote of Thanks. Twenty-two members of the Pondicherry Legislative Assembly attended the Programme.

Attachment Programmes: Two Attachment Programmes were organised for the officers of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Secretariat with the Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat on: (i) 15-16 January 2002; and (ii) 4-5 February 2002.

Appreciation Courses: Two Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organised for the following All-India and Central Services Probationers:

(1) Probationers of (i) Indian Ordnance Factories Service;

(ii) Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers; and (iii) Indian Audit and Accounts Service (18 to 22 February 2002).

(2) Probationers of Indian Administrative Service (18 to 22 March 2002).

Training Courses for Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat: The following two Training Courses were organised for officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat:

(i) Stenography classes for Senior Personal Assistants appearing for Private Secretaries examination, from 18 to 22 March 2002; and

(ii) Stenography classes for Stenographers/Personal Assistants appearing for Junior Parliamentary Reporters examination from 18 March to 12 April 2002.

Nomination of Lok Sabha Secretariat Officers for Training Under Different Institutions: Two officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat were nominated to attend a Training Programme on Application of Information Technology for Library Operations and Service held at the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi from 4 to 8 February 2002.

Study Visits: Eight study visits were organised for participants from various training/educational institutions.

6

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

Instance when presentation of Budget was delayed due to interruptions in the House: On 28 February 2002, as per Order Paper for the day, the Finance Minister was to present the General Budget for 2002-2003 after the newly elected members took oath at the commencement of the sitting. But, as soon as the House met, some members of the ruling party and the Opposition stood up and raised the issue regarding the torching of the Sabarmati Express at Godhra in Gujarat on that day and demanded a statement from the Home Minister. The Speaker observed that the Home Minister would make a statement after the presentation of the Budget. Accordingly, at 11.13 hrs., after the newly elected members took oath, the Finance Minister, Shri Yashwant Sinha presented the General Budget for 2002-2003 and introduced the Finance Bill 2002. Thereafter, the Home Minister submitted that he would make a statement regarding the Godhra issue the next day. Since no other item was listed for the day, the Speaker adjourned the House for the day.

Allegations not to be levelled against a person who is not a member of the House: On 16 March 2002, during the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the Address by the President, Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot, member, made some allegations against Shri Amitabh Bachchan who is not a member of the House. Thereupon, the Chairman, Shri P.H. Pandian observed:

> "Shri Amitabh Bachchan is not a member of this House now. You cannot level any allegations against a person who is not a member of this House because he would not be able to defend himself here".

Members should not show placards in the House: On 7 March 2002, at the commencement of the sitting, some members of the Bharatiya Janata Party and Rashtriya Janata Dal showed placards in House. Thereupon, the Deputy Speaker observed:

> "Please do not show these placards in the House".

Instance when a letter was not treated as Paper Laid on the Table: On 11 March 2002, while participating in the discussion under Rule

193 regarding the Godhra killings and the subsequent violence in Gujarat, Shri Shanker Sinh Vaghela, member, referred to a letter dated 19.10.1990 reportedly written by Shri Ram Jethmalani, member, to Shri L.K. Advani, the then President, Bharatiya Janata Party. After concluding his speech, Shri Vaghela handed over a photostat copy of the letter for laying on the Table of the House.

The letter was not treated as Paper Laid on the Table for the following reasons and was returned to the member:

(i) Member had not quoted anything from the document;

(ii) Member had not supplied a copy of the document to the Speaker in advance; and

(iii) Private correspondence of another member is not allowed to be laid.

Instance when a member was permitted to read his written speech: On 20 March 2002, during the general discussion on Budget (General) for 2002-2003, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, member read his written speech with the permission of the Deputy Speaker. Though some members raised objection to reading a written speech, the Deputy Speaker permitted him to continue. The member read out his written speech.

Budget (Vote on Account) of a State under President's Rule could be passed before the approval of Presidential Proclamation by the House: On 20 March 2002, at about 22.50 hrs., before the Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2002 and the Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2002 were taken up, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, member, rising on a point of order, submitted that it would be proper if the Resolution for approval of President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh was adopted by the House before the above Bills were taken up. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, member, also supported the views of Shri Shivraj V. Patil. Thereafter, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pramod Mahajan submitted that only Vote on Account in respect of Uttar Pradesh had been brought up in order to avoid a financial crisis in the State. Thereupon, the Deputy Speaker observed:

> Hon. Members, the State of Uttar Pradesh has been brought under President's Rule by the President of India under article 356 of the Constitution. As required under clause (3) of article 356, a copy of the Proclamation has already been laid on the Table of the House on 19 March 2002. Under the Proclamation, it has been declared that the powers of the Legislature of the State of Uttar Pradesh shall be exercisable by or under

the authority of Parliament. The Proclamation which was issued on 8 March 2002 shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months, that is, with effect from 8 May 2002, unless it is approved by Resolutions of both the Houses or it is revoked earlier.

The Budget of the State of Uttar Pradesh has been listed for discussion and voting today. As the House is aware, the current financial year ends on 31 March 2002. If we do not discuss and pass the Budget (Vote on Account) of the State of Uttar Pradesh before 31 March 2002, there may be a financial crisis in the State. There have been several instances in the past when the Budgets (Vote on Account) of the States under President's Rule were passed before the approval of the Proclamation issued by the President in respect of those States.

I, therefore, rule out the point of order.

Thereafter, the Demands for Grants on Account (Uttar Pradesh) for 2002-2003 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Uttar Pradesh) for 2001-2002 were put to vote and passed by the House without discussion. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2002 and the Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2002 were also passed by the House.

Instance when request from a member to lay his written speech on the Table, received after discussion on Motion under Rule 184, was acceded to: A letter dated 1 May 2002, addressed to the Deputy Speaker (performing the duties of the Speaker) enclosing five pages of his written speech on the situation in Gujarat, discussed on a Motion under Rule 184 was received from Shri Denzil B. Atkinson in the Secretariat on 3 May 2002. Though the Motion was discussed under Rule 184, at a sitting of the House held on 30 April 2002, the request of the member received on 3 May 2002 to treat his written speech as laid on the Table on 30 April 2002 was acceded to. However, no addendum to Bulletin–Part I of 30 April 2002 was issued and the addition was made in the official records only.

Instance when requests from members to lay written text of their speeches on the Table were acceded to, after the discussion and voting on the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002 was over: On 26 March 2002, during the Joint Sitting summoned to deliberate and vote on the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002, Shri E. Ponnuswamy, member, handed over a written text of his speech to the Deputy

Speaker (performing the duties of the Speaker) with the request that he might be allowed to lay it on the Table. The Deputy Speaker recorded 'yes' on it. However, no announcement was made from the Chair during the Joint Sitting, permitting members to lay their written speeches on the Table. Original copy of the written speech of Shri E. Ponnuswamy, member was sent to the Principal Chief Parliamentary Reporter (PCPR).

On 27 March 2002, Shri Mohan Rawale, member handed over a copy of his letter dated 26 March 2002 addressed to the Deputy Speaker, enclosing his nine-page written speech on the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002, requesting that he might be permitted to lay it on the Table. The Deputy Speaker to whom both the requests were submitted for orders, permitted, as a special case, to treat the written speeches of Shri E. Ponnuswamy and Shri Mohan Rawale, members, as laid on the Table during the Joint Sitting on 26 March 2002. However, no addendum to Bulletin Part-1 was issued and addition was made in the official record only.

Instance when a matter discussed under Rule 193 was discussed again under Rule 184 in the same Session due to subsequent developments: On 15 April 2002, after the Obituary Reference, members of the Opposition pressed for the suspension of the Question Hour to discuss the issue regarding the situation in Gujarat. The Deputy Speaker observed that he had received 56 notices of Adjournment Motion on the Gujarat issue which could be raised during the Zero Hour. Due to continued interruption, at 11.19 hrs. the Deputy Speaker adjourned the House till 14.00 hrs. When the House re-assembled at 14.00 hrs., amidst interruptions, only some formal business could be done and at 14.05 hrs., the House was adjourned for the day. The next day, on 16 April, due to interruption over the same issue, the House had to be adjourned after taking up a few formal items like laying of Papers, etc. On 17, 18, 19 and 22 April also, due to interruptions, no business could be transacted. On 23 April, after the Obituary References, the Deputy Speaker ruled:–

> I have received 89 notices of motion under Rule 184 and 7 notices of Short Duration Discussion under Rule 193 seeking to discuss the situation that has been obtaining for some time now in Gujarat. Three notices under Rule 184 – from Shri Basudeb Acharia, Shri Ajay Chakraborty and Kunwar Akhilesh Singh – being inadmissible in the form in which they have been given, it leaves us with 86 notices under rule 184. Out of these, one notice is from Shri Ramji Lal Suman, one

from Shri Ravi Prakash Verma, one from Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi, 22 with identical text from Shri G.M. Banatwalla and 21 others and 61 with identical text from Shri S. Jaipal Reddy and 60 others.

The text of each of the seven notices under Rule 193 is different.

I also received a communication from Shri K. Yerrannaidu seeking discussion on the Gujarat issue without mentioning any rule and the same has been disallowed.

Hon'ble members of the House are sharply divided on the modality of discussing the Gujarat situation. The demand of the Opposition is that the matter should be discussed under Rule 184. While the Treasury Benches are strongly against application of Rule 184, they would have no objection to the discussion as such under Rule 193. As the Hon'ble Members of the House are aware, there has been persistent commotion in the House ever since it reconvened on 15 April 2002 for the second phase of the current Budget Session. In the process, we have already lost six precious working days due to forced adjournment of the House without transacting any business.

In my sincere efforts to resolve the deadlock in the House, I convened a high level meeting of Leaders of Parties in the Lok Sabha on 19 April 2002, which was attended by the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and Leaders of other parties in Lok Sabha. Unfortunately, however, a common meeting ground could not be reached. I adjourned the meeting with the hope that perhaps the ruling and the Opposition parties would be able to reach a consensus over the matter during the weekend. But my hope has been belied.

Hon'ble members would agree that we can ill-afford to lose valuable time further as the essential financial business still remains to be transacted. In the circumstances, it becomes my duty now to take a decision on the matter taking notice of the various view points that have been expressed.

Gujarat situation is, indeed, a matter of "general public interest" within the meaning of Rule 184. The notices of motion do raise a substantial and definite issue.

No doubt, the Gujarat situation has been discussed before in the first phase of the current Budget Session on 11 March

2002. It is not, however, the position of the Government, as I have already pointed out, that the matter should not be discussed again. In any case, the ground situation in Gujarat is that there have been serious incidents of violence even subsequent to the earlier discussion. These incidents have also been widespread in several districts of the State. Hundreds have been killed or injured, thousands are in relief camps and properties have been extensively damaged. The National Human Rights Commission, the Minorities Commission and independent women activists of national repute who have visited the State have commented on the gravity of the situation obtaining in the State. The gravity of the ground situation is also self-evident from the fact that the army has been called in to aid the civil authority. The army deployment continues. In such circumstances, the Gujarat situation cannot also be construed as an ordinary law and order matter which is the concern of the State Government only.

I have also looked into the available precedents having a bearing on the matter. There is an instance when in 1997, a motion regarding "the serious situation arising out of the passive attitude of the Central Government over recent developments in Bihar" was discussed in the House. The matter, which was initially taken up in the House by way of an Adjournment Motion, was converted, with the approval of the House, into a Motion under Rule 184 and disposed of accordingly under this rule.

Most importantly, I would urge all the Members of the House to remind themselves of article 355 of the Constitution according to which it shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State, *inter alia,* against internal disturbance and ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

In the circumstances, I admit the notices of motion under Rule 184. As per well-established practice, if there is more than one notice on a subject, the notice which is first in point of time gets precedence. In this case, the notice received from Shri Ramji Lal Suman, being the first in point of time, I allow him to initiate the discussion. The text of the notice, which is in Hindi, is as follows:-

"That this House expresses its grave concern over the failure of the administration in ensuring the security of minority com-

munity in various parts of the country, specially in Gujarat, and urges upon the Government to take effective steps to restore confidence of the minority communities and to protect them".

The time for discussion may be decided by the Business Advisory Committee.

Thereafter, items listed for the day were taken up. As decided at the Business Advisory Committee sitting held on 23 April 2002, a motion under Rule 184 was discussed at the sitting of the House held on 30 April 2002. After continued overnight discussion, the motion was negatived on 1 May 2002.

Instance when, due to the demise of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker performed the duties of the office of Speaker: Due to the sudden demise of the Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi on 3 March 2002, the duties of the office of the Speaker were performed by Deputy Speaker under art. 95(1) of the Constitution till the election of a new Speaker on 10 May 2002. In view of the provision of Rule 287, the Deputy Speaker, who was not a member of the Business Advisory Committee presided over the sittings of the Business Advisory Committee held on 7, 14, 21 March and 23 April and 2 May 2002, respectively and signed the reports as follows:

'P.M. Sayeed
Chairman (*Ex Officio*)
Business Advisory Committee'.

Bill rejected by Rajya Sabha : Negation of Motion for consideration of a Bill by the Rajya Sabha implies its rejection of policy contained in the Bill: On 26 March 2002, as soon as the motion for consideration of the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002 as passed by the Lok Sabha and rejected by the Rajya Sabha was moved by the Minister of Home Affairs at the Joint Sitting of both the Houses, rising on a point of order, Shri G.M. Banatwalla, member (Lok Sabha) submitted that when the said Bill was presented to the Rajya Sabha, the Rajya Sabha did neither take the Bill into consideration nor did it wait for the Minister to move the Bill and as such the Bill was not rejected by the Rajya Sabha as required under article 108 [1(a)] of the Constitution for the same to be considered at a Joint Sitting of both the Houses. He further said that since the Bill was not rejected by the Rajya Sabha, it should have been considered at a Joint Sitting only after the lapse of six months as required under clause (3) of article 108. Thereupon, the Deputy Speaker (performing the duties of the Speaker) ruled:–

As the House is aware, the Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 18 March 2002 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing. After the Motion for consideration of the Bill was negatived in the Rajya Sabha, the Rajya Sabha submitted this message: 'The Bill was not agreed to by the Rajya Sabha'.

It is true that the message does not specifically use the phraseology used in sub-clause (a) of clause 1 of article 108, but negation of the Motion for consideration of a Bill by the Rajya Sabha implies that the Rajya Sabha has rejected the policy contained in the Bill. This has been made amply clear in Rule 134 of the Rules of Procedure of the Council which provides *inter alia* that if a Motion for Consideration of a Bill originating in the House and transmitted to the Council is negatived, it shall be deemed to have been rejected by the Council.

Therefore, the effect of the message is the same as to convey that the Bill in question has been rejected by the Rajya Sabha. I may also add that the message received from the Rajya Sabha in respect of the Banking Service Commission Repeal Bill, 1977 was worded similarly. The Bill was passed at the Joint Sitting of the two Houses on 16 May 1978.

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PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2002)

Events covered in this Feature are based primarily on reports appearing in the daily newspapers and as such the Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for their accuracy, authenticity or veracity.

—Editor

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Budget Session of Parliament: The Budget Session of Parliament commenced on 25 February 2002 with the Address by the President, Shri K.R. Narayanan to members of both the Houses assembled together in the Central Hall. The Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha were adjourned on 22 and 23 March 2002, respectively, to facilitate the Departmentally-related Standing Committees of Parliament to examine the Demands for Grants of the Union Ministries/Departments assigned to them and submit their reports to the House. Both the Houses reassembled on 15 April 2002 and were adjourned *sine die* on 17 May 2002. The two Houses were prorogued by the President on 22 May 2002. In between, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha met in a Joint Sitting on 26 March 2002 to consider the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002.*

By-elections to the Lok Sabha: In the by-elections held on 21 February 2002, the following members were declared elected to the Lok Sabha: Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh), Shri Ram Rati Bind (Samajwadi Party); Kaliabor (Assam), Shri Dip Gogoi (Indian National Congress); Kanakapura (Karnataka), Shri H.D. Deve Gowda (JD(S)); Guna (Madhya Pradesh), Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia (Indian National Congress); Tripura West (Tripura), Shri Khagen Das (CPI(M));

* For details on the Joint Sitting, *see* Sessional Review, *"Joint Sitting of the Houses of Parliament on the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002"*, pp. 245-250

and Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir), Chowdhary Talib Hussain (National Conference).

Elections to the Rajya Sabha: The following were declared elected to the Rajya Sabha in the elections held on 27 March 2002:

Andhra Pradesh: Shri Sudarshan Akarapu (TDP); Shri T. Subbarami Reddy (INC); Shri Nandi Yellaiah (INC); Shri Ravula Chandra Sekar Reddy (TDP); Shri S.M. Lal Jan Basha (TDP); and Smt. N.P. Durga (TDP).

Assam: Shri Urkhao Gwra Brahma (Independent); and Shri Karnendu Bhattacharjee (INC).

Bihar: Shri Lalu Prasad (RJD); Shri Prem Chand Gupta (RJD); Prof. Ramdeo Bhandari (RJD); Shri Dwijendra Nath Sharmah (INC); Shri Shatrughan Sinha (BJP); and Shri Bashistha Narain Singh (Samata Party).

Chhattisgarh: Shri Motilal Vora (INC); and Shri Ramdhar Kashyap (INC).

Gujarat: Shri Jana Krishnamurthy K. (BJP); Shri Keshubhai S. Patel (BJP); Shri Jayantilal Barot; and Prof. Alka Balram Kshatriya (INC).

Haryana: Shri Harendra Singh Malik (INLD); and Smt. Sumitra Mahajan (INLD).

Himachal Pradesh: Shri Suresh Bhardwaj (INC).

Jharkhand: Shri Ajay Maroo (BJP); and Shri Shibu Soren (JMM).

Karnataka: Shri Janardhana Poojary (INC); Shri M.V. Rajashekaran (INC); Dr. Vijay Mallya (Independent); and Smt. Prema Cariappa (INC).

Madhya Pradesh: Shri Suresh Pachouri (INC); Maulana Obaidullah Khan Azmi (INC); and Smt. Maya Singh (BJP).

Maharashtra: Shri Murli Deora (INC); Shri Vedprakash P. Goyal (BJP); Shri Rajkumar Dhoot (Shiv Sena); Shri Mukesh R. Patel (INC); Shri Prithviraj Chavan (INC); Shri Ekanath K. Thakur (Shiv Sena); and Shri Datta Meghe (INC).

Manipur: Shri Rishang Keishing (INC).

Meghalaya: Shri Robert Kharshiing (NCP).

Orissa: Shri Dilip Ray (Independent); Shri Surendra Lath (BJP); Smt. Sushree Devi (BJD); and Ms. Pramila Bohidar (BJD).

Rajasthan: Shri Natwar Singh (INC); Shri Abrar Ahmed (INC); and Dr. Prabha Thakur (INC).

Tamil Nadu: Shri R. Shunmugasundaram (DMK); Shri S.P.M. Syed Khan (AIADMK); Shri Thanga Tamil Selvan (AIADMK); Shri C. Perumal (AIADMK); Shri G.K. Vasan (TMC(M)); and Shri N. Jothi (AIADMK).

West Bengal: Shri Dinesh Trivedi (AITC); Shri Tarini Kanta Roy (CPI(M)); Shri Khabir Uddin Ahmed (CPI(M)); Shri Prasanta Chatterjee (CPI(M)); and Shri Debabrata Biswas (AIFB).

Death of Lok Sabha Speaker: On 3 March 2002, the Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi passed away in a helicopter crash at Kaikalur in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh*.

Death of Rajya Sabha Member: On 19 March 2002, Shri Dayanand Sahay, a sitting member of the Rajya Sabha (Independent) passed away.

Resignation of Member from Lok Sabha: The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) leader, Kumari Mayawati who represented the Akbarpur constituency in the Lok Sabha resigned from Lok Sabha seat on 7 March 2002.

Merger of Parties: On 1 February 2002, the MGR-ADMK headed by Shri S. Thirunavukkarasu, M.P. (Lok Sabha) merged with the BJP.

Change of Party Affiliation: On 23 March 2002, five Independent M.P.s–Shri P.C. Thomas, Shri Anwarul Haq, Shri Pappu Yadav, Shri Mohan Delkar and Shri Sukhdeo Paswan–functioning under the banner of the Indian Federal Democratic Party, quit the party and joined the NDA.

Lok Sabha members expelled from BJD: On 28 March 2002, the Biju Janata Dal expelled Shri Tara Prasad Bahinipati, Shri Kartick Mahapatra and Ms. Mamata Madhi, M.P.s, from the party, for indulging in anti-party activities.

AROUND THE STATES

BIHAR

Minister dropped: On 19 January 2002, the Minister for Animal Husbandry, Shri Aditya Singh was dropped from the State Cabinet

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* For details, *see* Feature "Obituary: Shri G.M.C. Balayogi", *The Journal of Parliamentary Information,* Vol. XLVIII, No.1, March 2002, pp. 3–13

following his arrest in connection with the killing of a supporter of a *mukhiya* candidate in Nawada district.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 29 January 2002, the Chief Minister, Shri Ajit Jogi expanded the State Cabinet by inducting Shri Tarun Chatterjee as a Cabinet Minister and Shri Ganguram Baghel, Shri Vikram Bhagat and Shri Shakrajit Nayak as Ministers of State.

GOA

Dissolution of Legislative Assembly: On 27 February 2002, on the recommendation of Chief Minister, Shri Manohar Parrikar and his Cabinet, the Governor, Shri Mohamad Fazal dissolved the State Assembly.

GUJARAT

By-election results: On 24 February 2002, the Chief Minister, Shri Narendra Modi of BJP was elected to the State Legislative Assembly from the Rajkot-II constituency.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Expansion of Cabinet: On 14 March 2002, the Chief Minister, Shri Farooq Abdullah expanded the State Cabinet by inducting Maulvi Iftikhar Hussain Ansari and Pandit Govind Ram Sharma as Cabinet Minister and Minister of State, respectively.

JHARKHAND

Resignation of Governor: On 1 February 2002, the Governor, Shri Prabhat Kumar resigned from office. The Governor of Bihar, Shri V.C. Pande was given the additional charge of Jharkhand.

KARNATAKA

Members expelled from party: On 28 March 2002, the BJP expelled six MLAs from the party for indulging in anti-party activities.

MAHARASHTRA

Break-up in Alliance: On 20 March 2002, two MLAs–Shri J.P. Gavit and Shri Rauji Vartha from CPI (M)–withdrew their support to the eight-party Democratic Front Government led by Chief Minister, Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh alleging neglect of the smaller parties by the Congress and the NCP.

MANIPUR

Political developments: Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held on 14 and 21 February 2002. The party position following the elections is as under: Total seats:60; Results declared:60; Congress:20; BJP:4; Federal Party of Manipur (FPM):13; MPP:2; Manipur State Congress Party (MSCP):7; CPI:5; NCP:3; SAP:3; and others:3.

On 26 February 2002, the Secular Progressive Front led by the Congress and comprising the Congress, the Manipur State Congress Party, the Nationalist Congress Party and the CPI came into existence to form a new coalition Government.

On 7 March 2002, Shri Okran Ibobi Singh of the Secular Progressive Front (SPF) was sworn in as the new Chief Minister.

On 12 March 2002, the Chief Minister, Shri Okran Ibobi Singh's Government won a Vote of Confidence in the Assembly. On the same day, the Chief Minister further expanded his Council of Ministers by inducting 13 Cabinet Ministers and 4 Ministers of State.

Election of Speaker: On 12 March 2002, Shri T.N. Haokip of the SPF was elected Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

NAGALAND

New Governor: On 8 January 2002, Shri Shyamal Dutta was sworn in as the new Governor of Nagaland.

PUNJAB

Death of Minister: The Minister of State for Rural Development and Panchayat, Shri Sujan Singh, passed away on 25 January 2002.

Elections to the State Legislative Assembly: Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held on 13 February 2002. The party position following the elections is as under: Total seats:117; Results declared:116; Congress:63; Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD):41; Bharatiya Janata Party:2; CPI:1; and Independents:9.

New Chief Minister: On 27 February 2002, Capt. Amarinder Singh of the Congress was sworn in as the Chief Minister of the State.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 5 March 2002, the Chief Minister Capt. Amarinder Singh inducted nineteen Ministers (thirteen Cabinet and six Ministers of State) into the Cabinet. The new Ministers are:

Cabinet Ministers: Sarvashri Lall Singh; Kushal Behl; Partap

Singh Bajwa; Tej Prakash; Raghunath Sahay Puri; R.C. Dogra; Gurchet Singh Bhullar; Jagmohan Singh Kang; Mohinder Singh Kaypee, Sardool Singh; Chaudhary Santokh Singh; Chaudhary Jagjit Singh; and Smt. Rajinder Kaur Bhattal.

Ministers of State: Sarvashri Jagjit Singh Randhawa; Amarjit Singh Samra; Harbans Lal; Rakesh Pandey; Ramesh Dutt Sharma; and Aswini Sekri.

Election of Speaker: On 22 March 2002, Dr. Kewal Krishan belonging to the Indian National Congress was elected as the new Speaker of the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

TAMIL NADU

TMC severs ties with AIADMK: On 12 January 2002, the Tamil Maanila Congress (TMC) severed its ties with the AIADMK in protest against its 'anti-people policies'.

New Governor: On 18 January 2002, Shri P.S. Ramamohan Rao was sworn in as the new Governor of Tamil Nadu.

Merger of Parties: On 23 January 2002, the Tamizhaga Rajiv Congress (TRC)'s Chief Shri P.V.K. Ramamurthy merged his party with the Indian National Congress.

By-election to the Assembly: In the by-election held on 21 February 2002, the AIADMK leader, Kumari J. Jayalalithaa was elected to the State Legislative Assembly from the Andipatti constituency.

New Chief Minister: On 2 March 2002, Kumari J. Jayalalithaa was sworn in as the new Chief Minister in place of Shri O. Panneerselvam who resigned from Office on 24 February 2002.

Break-up in BJP-DDK Alliance: On 24 March 2002, the DMK severed its alliance with the BJP in the State.

UTTAR PRADESH

Political developments: On 8 January 2002, the BJP formed an alliance with six other parties which included RLD, JD(U), Lok Janshakti, LCP, KMBP and Shakti Dal for the Assembly elections.

Resignation of Ministers: On 16 January 2002, the Minister for State for Food and Civil Supplies, Shri Vansh Narain Patel resigned from the State Cabinet.

On 18 January 2002, three Ministers, Shri Rajendra Singh Patel (*Rural Development*), Shri Virendra Singh (*Transport*) and Shri Markandey Chand (*Small Irrigation*) resigned from State Cabinet.

On 23 January 2002, the Minister of State for Food and Civil Supplies, Shri Bihari Lal Arya also resigned from office.

Elections to the State Legislative Assembly: Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held on 14, 18 and 21 February 2002. The party position following the elections is as under: Total seats: 403; Results declared:401; BJP and allies:107; Samajwadi Party:145; Bahujan Samaj Party:98; Congress:25; and Others:26.

Imposition of President's Rule: On 8 March 2002, President's Rule was imposed in the State after the President, Shri K.R. Narayanan signed a Proclamation to this effect.

Death of MLA: Shri Manzoor Ahmed, belonging to the Samajwadi Party, was shot dead on 6 March 2002.

UTTARANCHAL

Elections to the State Legislative Assembly: Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held on 14 February 2002. The party position following the elections is as under: Total seats:70; Results declared:70; Congress:36; BJP:19; BSP:7; Uttarakhand Kranti Dal (UKD):4; and Others:4.

New Chief Minister: On 2 March 2002, Shri N.D. Tiwari was sworn in as the Chief Minister, along with thirteen Cabinet Ministers and three Ministers of State. The new Ministers are:

Cabinet Ministers: Sarvashri Surendra Singh Negi: *Rural Development and Drinking Water*; Hira Singh Bisht: *Transport, Technical Education, Labour, Employment and Training*; Navprabhat: *Urban Development, Forests and Environment*; Pritam Singh: *Panchayati Raj, Rural Engineering, Sports and Freedom Fighters*; Mantri Prasad Naithani: *Cooperatives, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Diary Development*; Tilak Raj Behad: *Health and Family Welfare*; Mahendra Singh Mahra: *Agriculture, Agro-Marketing and Watershed Management*; Govind Singh Kunjwal: *Horticulture, Khadi and Gramodyog and Small-scale Industry*; Narendra Singh Bhandari: *Primary, Adult and Secondary Education*; Harak Singh Rawat: *Food and Public Distribution, Revenue and Census*; R.P. Tamta: *Irrigation, Minor Irrigation and Flood Control*; Lt. Gen. (Retd.) T.S. Rawat: *Tourism, Excise and Ex-Servicemen's Welfare;* and Smt. Indira Hridayesh: *Information, Public Works, Science and Technology.*

Minister of State: Sarvashri Kishore Upadhyaya; Sadhu Ram; and Smt. Amrita Rawat (all attached with the Chief Minister).

New Speaker: On 15 March 2002, Shri Yashpal Arya, belonging to the Congress, was unanimously elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Uttaranchal.

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

ALBANIA

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 29 January 2002, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ilir Meta resigned from Office. He was succeeded by Mr. Pandeli Majko.

BULGARIA

New President: On 19 January 2002, Mr. Georgi Parvanov was sworn in as the President of Bulgaria, following the elections in November 2001.

BURUNDI

Election of Speaker: On 10 January 2002, Mr. Jean Minani was elected as the Speaker of the National Assembly (the Legislature).

COLOMBIA

Election results: In the elections held on 10 March 2002 for the 102 seats in the Senate, 38 minor parties collectively secured 49 seats. The rest of the seats were secured by Liberal Party (PL):28; Social Conservative Party (PSC)-13; Coalition Party-6; and National Movement-6.

COMOROS

Political developments: On 14 January 2002, the Prime Minister, Mr. Hamada Madi Bolero resigned from the Office as the first step towards the creation of a transitional Government of National Unity, after the approval of a new Constitution by referendum in December 2001. He, however, continued as the Interim Prime Minister.

On 17 January 2002, the military ruler, Col. Azali Assoumani also resigned from the Office of the President and as the Army Chief.

CONGO

New President: On 10 March 2002, Mr. Denis Sassou-Nguesso was elected as the President of Congo.

ECUADOR

Emergency declared: On 22 February 2002, the President Mr. Gustavo Noboa Bejarano declared a state of emergency in the Amazonian departments of Sucumbios and Orellana (northern Ecuador).

GAMBIA

Election results: Mr. Yahya Jammeh and his Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction (APRC) won the parliamentary elections held on 17 January 2002.

HAITI

New Prime Minister: On 12 March 2002, the President, Mr. Jean Bertrand Aristide appointed Mr. Yvou Neptune as the Prime Minister.

KAZAKHSTAN

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 28 January 2002, the Prime Minister, Mr. Kasymzhomart Tokaev resigned from the Office. Later, Mr. Imangaly Tasmagambetov who had been nominated by the President, Mr. Nursultan Nazarbayev was elected as the new Prime Minister by a majority in both the Houses of the Legislature the same day.

KOSOVO

New President: On 4 March 2002, Mr. Ibrahim Rugova was elected as the country's new President.

LIBERIA

Emergency declared: On 8 February 2002, the President Mr. Charles Taylor declared a state of emergency in the country after rebels of the Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) carried out a series of attacks.

MAURITIUS

Resignation of President: The President, Mr. Cassam Uteem resigned from the Office on 15 February 2002 following his refusal to promulgate an Anti-Terrorism Bill that had been passed by the National Assembly of Mauritius. Mr. Karl Offman was elected by the National Assembly as the new President to succeed Mr. Uteem.

NEPAL

Extension of Emergency: The Parliament of Nepal extended the state of emergency in the country by another three months. The Prime Minister, Mr. Sher Bahadur Deuba had promulgated the emergency on 26 November 2001.

PORTUGAL

Election results: On 17 March 2002, elections were held for the 230 Assembly seats. The results were as follows: Social Democratic Party (PSD): 105; Socialist Party (PS):96; People's Party (PP):14; Unified Democratic Coalition (CDU):12; and Left Bloc (BE):3.

ZAMBIA

New President: On 2 January 2002, Mr. Levy Mwanawasa of the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) was sworn in as the new President.

ZIMBABWE

President re-elected: On 13 March 2002, Mr. Robert Mugabe was re-elected as the President.

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DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The provisos to articles 82 and 170 (3) of the Constitution provide that no fresh readjustment of constituencies could be undertaken until the figures of the first census taken after the year 2000 were published. These provisos were inserted by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976 as a measure to boost family planning norms. Since the first census to be taken after the year 2000 had already begun, the constitutional embargo on undertaking fresh delimitation would lapse as soon as the figures of this census were published. There had been consistent demands, both for and against undertaking the exercise of fresh delimitation. Keeping in view the progress of family planning programmes in different parts of the country, the Government, as part of the National Population Policy strategy, decided to extend the current freeze on undertaking fresh delimitation up to the year 2026 as a motivational measure to enable the State Governments to pursue the agenda for population stabilisation. The Government also decided to undertake readjustment and rationalisation of territorial constituencies in the States, without altering the number of seats allotted to each State in the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of the States, including the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes constituencies, on the basis of the population ascertained at the census for the year 1991, so as to remove the imbalance caused due to uneven growth of population/electorate in different constituencies. It was also proposed to refix the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of the States on the basis of the population ascertained at the census for the year 1991. The Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 2001 which sought to achieve the above objects was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 21 and 23 August 2001, respectively. It was also ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one half of the States. The Bill received the President's assent on 21 February 2002.

The Government servants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes had been enjoying the benefit of consequential seniority on their promotion on the basis of rule of reservation. The judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of *Virpal Singh Chauhan (1995) 6 SCC 684* and *Ajit Singh No. 1 AIR (1996) SC 1189* which led to the issue of the Office Memorandum (O.M.) dated 30 January 1997 had adversely affected the interest of the Government servants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes category in the matter of seniority on promotion to the next higher grade. This led to considerable anxiety; representations had been received from various quarters, including members of Parliament to protect the interest of the Government servants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

The Government reviewed the position in the light of the views received from various quarters and in order to protect the interest of the Government servants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, it was decided to

negate the effect of O.M. dated 30 January 1997 immediately. Mere withdrawal of the O.M. dated 30 January 1997 would not meet the desired purpose; a review or revision of seniority of the Government servants and grant of consequential benefits to such Government servants would also be necessary. This required amendment to article 16(4A) of the Constitution to provide for consequential seniority in the case of promotion by virtue of rule of reservation. It was also necessary to give retrospective effect to the proposed constitutional amendment to article 16(4A) with effect from the date of coming into force of article 16 (4A) itself–that was from 17 June 1995. The Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 2001 which sought to give effect to the above objects was passed by the Lok Sabha on 28 November 2001 and the Rajya Sabha on 5 December 2001. It received the President's assent on 4 January 2002.

We reproduce here the texts of the above Acts.

—Editor

THE CONSTITUTION (EIGHTY–FOURTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 2001

An Act further to amend the Constitution of India

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:

1. *Short title*: This Act may be called the Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Act, 2001.

2. *Amendment of article 55*: In article 55 of the Constitution, in the proviso to the *Explanation,* for the figures "2000", the figures "2026" shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of article 81*: In article 81 of the Constitution, in the proviso to clause (3),—

(*i*) for the figures "2000", the figures "2026" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words and figures "be construed as a reference to the 1971 census.", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"be construed,—

(i) for the purposes of sub-clause (*a*) of clause (2) and the proviso to that clause, as a reference to the 1971 census; and

(ii) for the purposes of sub-clause (*b*) of clause (2) as a reference to the 1991 census.".

4. *Amendment of article 82*: In article 82 of the Constitution, in the third proviso,—

(i) for the figures "2000", the figures "2026" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "readjust the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States and the division of each State into territorial constituencies under this article.", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"readjust—

(i) the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States as readjusted on the basis of the 1971 census; and

(ii) the division of each State into territorial constituencies as may be readjusted on the basis of the 1991 census,

under this article.",

5. *Amendment of article 170:* In article 170 of the Constitution,—

(a) the clause (2), in the proviso to the Explanation, for the figures "2000" and "1971", the figures "2026" and "1991" shall respectively be substituted;

(b) in the third proviso to clause (3),—

(i) for the figures "2000", the figures "2026" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "readjust the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State and the division of such State into territorial constituencies under this clause.", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"readjust—

(i) the total number of the seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State as readjusted on the basis of the 1971 census; and

(ii) the division of such State into territorial constituencies as may be readjusted on the basis of the 1991 census,

under this clause.".

6. *Amendment of article 330* : In article 330 of the Constitution, in the proviso to the *Explanation,* for the figures "2000" and "1971", the figures "2026" and "1991" shall respectively be substituted.

7. *Amendment of article 332* : In article 332 of the Constitution,—

(a) in clause (3A), for the figures "2000", the figures "2026" shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (3B), for the figures "2000", the figures "2026" shall be substituted;

THE CONSTITUTION (EIGHTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 2001

An Act further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement*: (*1*) This Act may be called the Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Act, 2001.

(*2*) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 17th day of June, 1995.

2. *Amendment of article 16*. In article 16 of the Constitution, in clause (4A), for the words "in matters of promotion to any class", the words "in matters of promotion, with consequential seniority, to any class" shall be substituted.

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SESSIONAL REVIEW

THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

NINTH SESSION

The Ninth Session of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, which commenced on 25 February 2002, was adjourned on 22 March till 14 April to enable the Departmentally-related Standing Committees of Parliament to examine the Demands for Grants of the Ministries/Departments assigned to them and report back to the House. In between, there was a Joint Sitting of the two Houses to consider and pass the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002 on 26 March. The Session was adjourned *sine die* on 17 May. The House was later prorogued on 22 May. In all, there were 40 sittings. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period 25 February to 22 March* is given below:

DISCUSSIONS / STATEMENTS

Railway Budget, 2002-2003: On 26 February 2002, presenting the Railway Budget, 2002-2003, the Minister of Railways, Shri Nitish Kumar announced that the year 2002-2003 would mark the 150th year of the Indian Railways' dedicated and glorious service to the nation. The Indian Railways had grown from a mere 32 km initially to a vast network of more than 62,000 kms today. To meet the requirements of its users, the Railways had at different times instituted many policy changes and carried out capacity expansion and modernisation works and was fully geared to meet the transport challenges ahead. The current Budget would focus on policy initiatives directed towards India's long-term objectives.

The Minister gave a review of the financial performance of the Railways in the previous and current years and said that the freight

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* Sessional Review covering the rest of the period will be carried in the September 2002 issue of the *JPI* (Vol.XLVIII, No.3); complete details regarding Question Hour and Obituary References will also be carried in the said issue

loading achieved in 2000-2001 was 473.50 million tonnes (MT), which was fairly close to the budgeted target of 475 MT. While freight earnings fell short of the Budget Estimates by Rs.303 crore, the passenger segment did well, exceeding the Budget Estimates by Rs.367 crore. The Sundry Other Earnings fell short of the target by Rs.714 crore mainly due to non-materialisation of non-traditional source of earning from the 'Leasing of Right of Way of Optical Fibre Network'. As a result, the Gross Traffic Receipts of the Railways fell short of the Budget Estimates by Rs.1,649 crore.

In anticipation of a revival in the economy, an optimistic target of 500 million tonnes of revenue earning freight traffic was set for 2001-2002. However, due to the continued economic slowdown, the freight target had been set to 489 MT and estimates of goods earnings had been revised downwards from Rs.25,235 crore to Rs.24,610 crore. Passenger earnings had shown a steady progress and had been kept at Rs.11,400 crore, marginally higher than the Budget Estimates of Rs.11,387 crore. Sundry Other Earnings had been reduced from Rs.1,717 crore of Budget Estimates to Rs.900 crore in the Revised Estimates. Due to continuing increase in unrealised earnings of the Railways, the budgeted Gross Traffic Receipts of Rs.39,939 crore had been reduced to Rs.37,720 crore in the Revised Estimates. Efforts had been made to control expenditure and a saving of Rs.1,090 crore had been estimated, bringing down expenditure from Budget Estimates of Rs.30,190 crore to Revised Estimates of Rs.29,100 crore in the current year.

The Minister stated that safety measures had been accorded paramount importance and a special Railway Safety Fund of Rs.17,000 crore had been set up this year. The safety related works would include the renewal of nearly 17,000 km. of track, rebuilding of over 3000 bridges, replacement of signaling gears at almost 950 stations, replacement of rolling stock and investment in safety enhancement aids. He added that to make the Railways serve the interests of the country better, measures had been undertaken for increasing efficiency, reducing expenditure, attracting capital for investment in infrastructure and increasing revenue.

The Minister also announced that to celebrate the 150th year of Railways the coming year would be dedicated to the rail traveller and declared it as the 'Passenger Amenities Year'. The opportunity would be used to boost tourism.

In the year 2002-2003, the Railways were estimated to carry 510 MT of revenue earnings; the originating passenger traffic was esti-

mated to go up by about 4 per cent. Sundry Other Earnings for 2002-2003 had been estimated at Rs.1000 crore representing a growth rate of 11 per cent over the Revised Estimates of the current year. On the basis of these assumptions, and at the current level of fares and freight rates, the Gross Traffic Receipts (GTR) had been estimated at Rs.40,178 crore. The Total Working Expenses had been estimated at Rs.39,128 crore leading to a Net Revenue of Rs.2,339 crore; the plan outlay for 2002-2003 had been kept at Rs.10,120 crore.

The combined Discussion on the Budget (Railways), 2002-2003, Demands for Grants on Account (Railways), 2002-2003 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), 2001-2002 took place on 21 March 2002.

Initiating the discussion, Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief of the Indian National Congress said that departmentalisation had been the bane of the Railways. To relieve the Board Members of day-to-day responsibilities and help them concentrate on policy aspects, the additional members should be fully empowered to settle operational matters finally at their level. He added that a proper capital structure suiting a commercial enterprise needed to be brought in place.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal (Revolutionary Socialist Party) described the Budget as anti-poor and

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* Others who participated in the discussion include: Sarvashri Kirit Somaiya, Vinay Kumar Sorake, Malyala Rajaiah, C.N. Singh, Uttamrao Nathuji Dhikle, Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, P.S. Gadhavi, Haribhai Chaudhary, A.P. Jithender Reddy, P. Kumarasamy, Manjay Lal, Adhi Sankar, Rajo Singh, D. Venugopal, G. Putta Swamy Gowda, Ram Sajivan, Madhab Rajbangshi, Sunil Khan, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Shivaji Vithalrao Kamble, C. Kuppusami, Chintaman Wanaga, Joachim Baxla, Satyavrat Chaturvedi, Thawar Chand Gehlot, Rampal Singh, Dayabhai V. Patel, Ram Singh Kaswan, Ram Tahal Chaudhary, Prabhunath Singh, Shriniwas Patil, Prabhat Samantray, Ranen Barman, Ramanand Singh, Sohan Potai, G. Ganga Reddy, Namdeo Harbaji Diwathe, Abul Hasnat Khan, Virender Kumar, Sontosh Mohan Dev, Chandra Pratap Singh, Vishnu Deo Sai, Paban Singh Ghatowar, V.S. Sivakumar, S. Murugesan, Tufani Saroj, Sudip Bandyopadhyay, Kishan Lal Diler, Shivaji Mane, Raghunath Jha, V. Vetriselvan, Sukdeo Paswan, Dinesh Chandra Yadav, Nihal Chand Chouhan, Ashok Argal, Sudarsana E.M. Natchiappan, Punnu Lal Mohale, Haribhau Shankar Mahale, K.H. Muniyappa, Pawan Kumar Bansal, Bhan Singh Bhaura, N.T. Shanmugam, Nikhil Kumar Chaudhary, Ambati Brahmaniah, Pravin Rashtrapal, Surender Singh Barwala, Suresh Kurup, Ram Raghunath Chaudhary, Ramakant Soiru Angle, Ratilal Kalidas Varma, Bhorulal Meena, Brahmanand Mandal, Ajit Kumar Panja, Shriprakash Jaiswal, Vijay Kumar Khandelwal, Dalpat Singh Parste, Shrichand Kriplani, Rattan Lal Kataria, Ram Naresh Tripathi, Kishan Singh Sangwan, Saiduzzama, Sheesh Ram Singh Ravi, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi, Choudhary Talib Hussain, Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya, Dr. N. Venkataswamy, Dr. C. Krishnan, Dr. Ram Lakhan Singh, Dr. Ramesh Chand Tomar, Dr. A.D.K. Jeyaseelan, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, Prof. I.G. Sanadi, Dr.(Smt). Sudha Yadav, Prof. (Smt.) A.K. Premajam, Smt. Hema Gamang, Smt. Sheela Gautam, Smt. Kanti Singh, Smt. Jas Kaur Meena, Smt. Renu Kumari, Smt. Abha Mahto, Smt. Sandhya Bauri and Ms. Prabha Rau

pro-rich and added that there was hardly any measure to improve the facilities for passengers and ensure the punctuality of trains.

Shri Amar Roy Pradhan (All India Forward Bloc) also felt that the Budget was anti-poor. This Budget, he said, would hamper the development of backward areas. He also stated that the Railway Minister had totally neglected the North-East Sector and requested him to take note of it.

Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora (Indian National Lok Dal) stressed the need for making provision to complete the project linking Fatehabad, Ratia Jakhal, Bhoona, Agreha and Hissar, etc. with a rail line which had been pending for the last two years.

Shri Vaiko (MDMK), supporting the Railway Budget, requested the Minister to take into account the total route kilometres of metre-gauge by getting State-wise break-up figures and stressed the need for conversion from metre-gauge to broad-gauge.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Railways, Shri Nitish Kumar said that fares of all the classes had been increased. Since for the last 8 to 10 years, the Railways had not been able to save the required amount from their earnings for the renovation of tracks, coaches, wagons, engines and signal-gears, the Minister announced that a Special Railway Safety Fund of Rs.17,000 crore had been formed. He said that this Fund would include the surcharge collected from the employees and additional grants received from the Government of India.

The Minister said that the endeavour of the Railway Ministry was to improve the economic position of the Railways and seek increase in budgetary assistance for the projects. He stated that there had been some increase in budgetary assistance, and it was being enhanced so that the Railways remain a strategic sector. The participation of the private sector was also being encouraged at different points in the Railways for improving its functioning.

All the Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 2002-2003 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2001-2002 were voted in full on 21 March 2002. The discussion on the main Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for 2002-2003 was resumed on 23 April when the House met after recess and the Demands were voted in full negating all the Cut Motions after the reply given by the Minister of Railway. Thereafter, the Appropriation (Railways) No.2 Bill, 2002 was introduced, considered and passed on the same day.

The Budget (General), 2002-2003: On 28 February 2002, presenting the Budget, the Minister of Finance, Shri Yashwant Sinha said that the economy had performed relatively well in the current year in spite of many difficulties and the slow down of the world economic growth in 2001. He stated that economic growth this year was expected to be about 5.4 per cent, a higher growth rate being constrained by the industrial slowdown. The basic fundamentals of the economy had, however, remained strong. Inflation had fallen to a record low of 1.1 per cent; foreign exchange reserves had crossed US $50 billion; and India's food stocks had risen to almost 60 million tonnes. The fall in petroleum prices had provided further relief to the economy as a whole. The Minister was of the opinion that while the country was economically secure, there were still many challenges to be met. Thus, he proposed a Budget strategy to meet these challenges.

The broad strategy of the Budget was to continue the emphasis on agriculture and food economy reforms; enhance public and private investment in infrastructure; strengthen the financial sector and capital markets; deepen structural reforms and regenerate industrial growth; provide social security to the poor; and consolidate tax reforms and continue fiscal adjustment at both the Central and State levels.

The Minister informed the House that after the great success of the Green Revolution and then the White Revolution, the country was now ready for its third revolution of agricultural diversification and food processing. To achieve this, he laid emphasis on policy changes, a renewed thrust on agricultural research and extension, and a new climate that encouraged much greater investment in both the public and private sectors. To make this revolution a success, it was essential that regulatory and procedural rigidities that still existed might be removed and improvement in the rural infrastructure brought about. For the adequate flow of credit to the agriculture sector, the total credit flow to the agriculture sector through institutional channels was expected to reach the targeted level of Rs.64,000 crore this year and it was expected to increase to Rs.75,000 crore in 2002-2003.

The Minister also proposed the setting up of a new Corporation for Agriculture Insurance, to increase the allocation for the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) from Rs.2000 crore in the current year to Rs.2800 crore in 2002-03 and to promote agricultural products through the Agri Export Zones in different States.

The Minister stated that with a view to solving the rural unemploy-

ment problem, the *Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana* (SGRY) was launched on 25 September 2001 by merging the ongoing Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and the *Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana* (JGSY). In the birth centenary year of Jayaprakash Narayan, he also proposed to launch the *Jayaprakash Rozgar Guarantee Yojana* (JPRGY) to provide employment guarantee to the unemployed in the most distressed districts of the country. He also proposed to introduce a new interest subsidy scheme, the Accelerated Rural Electrification Programme with an outlay of Rs.164 crore for 2002-2003. The promotion of rural industrialisation was sought through capacity building and technology upgradation in khadi and village industries. He added that a new approach to the promotion of small scale industries had already been adopted and the net bank credit outstanding to small scale industries increased from Rs.45,789 crore on 31 March 2000 to Rs.48,445 crore on 31 March 2001. Since tourism constituted a priority area in view of its beneficial impact on growth, a comprehensive tourism development package had been proposed.

Public investment in key infrastructure sectors was also being sharply stepped up. Plan outlay inclusive of internal and extra budgetary resources in power, roads and national highways and Railways was being increased by 22 per cent, 39 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively, to a total of Rs.37,919 crore.

The Finance Minister said that capital account convertibility had been on India's agenda for quite some time, and in view of the disturbances that had taken place in international capital markets in recent years, he proposed to continue with the policy of liberalisation with caution. The Minister reported that with the streamlined procedure for disinvestment and privatization, the Government had now completed strategic sales in seven public sector companies and some hotel properties of the Hotel Corporation of India (HCI) and the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC). The Government expected to complete the disinvestment in another six companies and the remaining hotels in HCI and ITDC this year.

The Minister informed that in view of the 93rd amendment to the Constitution which had made free and compulsory education for all children in the 6 to 14 age group a fundamental right, the Plan allocation to the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy was being enhanced from Rs.4,000 crore this year to Rs.4,900 crore for 2002-03. The Plan allocation was increased for the Department of Women and Child Development by 33 per cent to Rs.2,200 crore. The

allocation for the welfare and uplift of Scheduled Castes in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment had been increased from Rs.792 crore to Rs.879 crore in the coming year.

During the current year, an additional sum of Rs.500 crore was being provided to the North Eastern States from the Central Pool set up in 1998-1999. The provision for expenditure in the North Eastern States out of the Central Plan of various Ministries had also been increased from Rs.3,457 crore in the current year to about Rs.5,016 crore next year.

The Minister said that modernisation and upgradation of the Defence services was an area of the highest national priority and made a provision of Rs 65,000 crore for defence expenditure for the next year.

The Plan allocation for the Department of Science and Technology was being raised to Rs.625 crore in 2002-03, an increase of more than 52 per cent over the current year.

The Minister stated that putting the fiscal house in order must remain the country's highest priority. In this regard, he suggested making every effort to contain non-productive expenditure and making substantive improvements in the tax machinery so that revenue collections showed higher buoyancy in the coming years. He added that the fastest increasing component of expenditure was that of subsidies and that it was essential that they were reduced to a minimum over the next 3 to 5 years. He, however, said that access of the poor to adequate levels of nutrition through a well targeted public distribution system (PDS) would be ensured alongwith employment generation programmes.

Coming to the Budget Estimates, the Minister stated that the Revised Estimates for the current fiscal year showed a decrease in expenditure of Rs.10,787 crore as compared to the Budget Estimates. Net tax revenues for the Centre were estimated to be Rs.1,42,348 crore compared to the Budget Estimate of Rs.1,63,031 crore, thereby reflecting a shortfall of Rs.20,683 crore. The major shortfall was due to the lower collection of customs and Union excise duties due mainly to the industrial slowdown. Non-tax revenue was estimated at Rs.70,224 crore, Rs.1,510 crore more than the estimated level of Rs.68,714 crore. However, disinvestment receipts at Rs.5,000 crore were much lower than the Budget Estimate of Rs.12,000 crore.

In the Budget Estimates for 2002-2003, the total expenditure was estimated at Rs.4,10,309 crore, of which Rs.1,13,500 crore was for

Plan expenditure and Rs 2,96,809 crore for non-Plan expenditure.

The Budget support for the Central, State and UT Plans had been placed at Rs.1,13,500 crore, an increase of Rs.18,400 crore over the Budget Estimates 2001-2002. Gross budgetary support for the Central Plan was being enhanced from Rs.60,276 crore in the Revised Estimates 2001-2002 to Rs.66,871 crore in 2002-2003. Central Plan assistance to States and Union territories in 2002-2003 was also proposed to be increased to Rs.46,629 crore from Rs.38,878 crore in the Revised Estimates 2001-2002. While the increase in Central Plan outlay was about 11 per cent, the increase in Central assistance to State Plans was nearly 20 per cent.

Non-plan expenditure in 2002-2003 had been estimated to be Rs.2,96,809 crore compared to Rs.2,65,282 crore in the Revised Estimates for 2001-2002. The increase in non-Plan expenditure was mainly in interest payments (Rs.10,133 crore), subsidies (Rs.9,278 crore), defence (Rs.8,000 crore) and grants to State Governments (Rs.2,196 crore).

The Minister stated that he had formulated tax proposals against the backdrop of the current economic slow-down. The tax proposals were intended to revive demand, promote investment, accelerate economic growth and enhance productivity. They were also aimed at widening the tax base, rationalization and simplification of tax structures and encouraging voluntary compliance. He added that the proposals made in the current Budget on the Direct Taxes would result in a revenue gain of Rs 6,000 crore, including the component of surcharge of Rs.2,750 crore. He estimated that the direct tax revenue in 2002-2003 would be Rs.91,585 crore. With these proposals, the Minister estimated the total tax revenue receipts for the Centre at Rs.1,72,965 crore and the fiscal deficit at Rs.1,35,524 crore or 5.3 per cent of the GDP. He stressed that the Budget was aimed at consolidating, widening and deepening the reform process. It was a Budget devoted to development and to further promote partnership with the States for a better tomorrow for the people of India.

The combined discussion on the Budget (General), 2002-2003, the Demands for Grants on Account (General), 2002-2003, the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 2001-2002 and the Demands for Excess Grants (General), 1998-99 took place on 19 and 20 March 2002.

Initiating the discussion on 19 March 2002, Shri Mani Shankar

Aiyar of the Indian National Congress said that the average annual rate of growth in the last two years had been to the order of only 4.5 per cent per annum. The sectoral performance was even worse. He alleged that the Finance Minister did not know that the physical achievement in rural development was dismal and that all the programmes were running far behind the physical targets.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Vaiko (MDMK) said that the Budget aimed at strengthening the second generation of reforms and commended the Finance Minister for presenting an innovative, a development-oriented and progressive Budget.

Kumari Mamata Banerjee (All India Trinamool Congress) said that the lowering of interest rates on savings and investments was most unfortunate; the Government had not given any attention to the small scale industry, she added.

Shri P.D. Elangovan (Pattali Makkal Katchi) said that certain measures had been spelt out in this revolutionary Budget to improve the lot of the farmers, giving a boost to India's agro-economy and a fillip to the agro-based small scale industries. He urged the Government to go slow and take adequate care in the disinvestment and privatisation of public sector units, since disinvestment of PSUs had not yielded the desired results so far. He warned that the country's economic growth rate was pegged down to 5.4 per cent. Factors responsible for this deceleration and stagnation in economy must be identified.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh (Rashtriya Janata Dal) opposed the Budget and said that it was directionless; it would create more problems and increased unemployment.

Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav (Janata Dal-United) said that the Budget did not give adequate attention to the main problem of farmers, i.e. providing them remunerative price for their produce. He

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* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Rupchand Pal, Ramji Lal Suman, Kirit Somaiya, Ramesh Chennithala, Subodh Mohite, Prabodh Panda, C. Sreenivasan, Adhi Sankar, K.A. Sangtam, Brahmanand Mandal, Kharabela Swain, Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, H.D. Deve Gowda, Trilochan Kanungo, Madhusudan Mistri, Hassan Khan, Prabhunath Singh, S.D.N.R.Wadiyar, Suresh Kurup, Sukdeo Paswan, Joachim Baxla, Bir Singh Mahato, Adhir Chowdhury, K.H. Muniyappa, K. Francis George, Abdul Rashid Shaheen, Paban Singh Ghatowar, Bishnu Pada Ray, Shivraj V. Patil, Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, Dr. Bolla Bulli Ramaiah, Dr. Sanjay Paswan, Dr. K. Malaisamy, Dr. Ramkrishna Kusumaria, Prof. Kailasho Devi and Smt. Jayashree Banerjee

urged the Government to take steps to prevent India from becoming a 'dumping ground' of overseas foodgrains, or else the farmers would stand to suffer.

Shri G.M. Banatwalla (Muslim League Kerala State Committee) stated that certain measures and schemes being implemented by certain Ministries were neither adequate nor did their benefits actually reach the minorities in full measure. He said that the Budget failed in dealing effectively with the stagnation in agriculture, industry and growing unemployment.

Shri P.C. Thomas (Indian Federal Democratic Party) requested the Government to roll back the rise in the prices of kerosene, fertilisers, postal articles, etc. He suggested that some impetus had to be given to crops like rubber, tea, coffee, arecanut, cashewnut, coconut and such other crops which were not generally mentioned under agriculture.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Finance, Shri Yashwant Sinha said that he had formulated the Budget in the most unfavourable of circumstances. The concerns of the people of the most backward areas of the country were foremost in his mind. He stated that on economic issues and policies, consensus could be evolved. There was definitely consensus on economic reforms and on the economic policies in the country. Refuting the charge that the Budget had been formulated under pressure from the World Bank, IMF, WTO and MNCs, he stated that no power could influence the policies of our country. In the last four years, 25 billion dollars had been added to India's foreign exchange reserves which had since crossed 51 billion dollars.

The Minister stated that the fiscal deficit this year would be 5.3 per cent. The Government was making available foodgrains to the States under the Food for Work, grainbank and rural employment schemes and the JPRGY. The Government had decided that for the retiring employees of Government, pubic sector, banks and private sector, the amount of terminal benefits and retirement benefits could be deposited in relief bonds for which there was no ceiling.

All the Demands for Grants on Accounts (General) 2002-2003, Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 2001-2002 and Demands for Excess Grants (General), 1998-1999, were voted in full. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2002, Appropriation Bill, 2002 and Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2002 were passed.

Motion of Thanks on the Address by the President: On

25 February 2002, the President of India, Shri K.R. Narayanan addressed members of both Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament*. The Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address was moved by Professor Vijay Kumar Malhotra of the Bharatiya Janata Party on 15 March 2002. The discussion took place on 15 and 16 March 2002. Professor Malhotra said that the President in his Address had mentioned about 75 achievements of the Government. He stated that for the past 20 to 30 years there had not been a single instance in the country when the price index had gone up by a mere 1 per cent. Prior to that, the price index used to shoot up by 15 to 20 per cent per annum. Today, India had a record reserve of 50 billion dollars of foreign exchange and adequate foodgrains were available for the consumption of the common people. Having surplus foodgrains in its stock, India had become one of the seven foodgrains exporting countries of the world. A 9,000 kms. long road network connecting the four metros of the country was under completion. For the first time, the right to education for children between 6 and 14 years of age was being made a fundamental right by an amendment to the Constitution. India's successes in the space programme had earned the country encomiums from far and wide. Expressing anguish over the reservations shown by the Opposition in passing the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002, he stated that similar laws were being advocated in nearly 178 countries of the world, including America. Stressing the need for population control, he said, gender discrimination and foeticide were serious issues on which the House must deliberate. On the Ayodhya issue, he requested the Muslim Personal Law Board and other leaders, including the leaders of the Opposition parties, to extend cooperation in finding a solution. Referring to Indo-Pak border tension and the spread of terrorism, he emphasized the need for resolving these issues while maintaining the unity and integrity of the country.

Shri Anant Gangaram Geete (Shiv Sena), seconding the Motion, said that the Address by the President reflected the Government's policies. Production of foodgrains, vegetables and fruits was increasing every year. The poor people and their families, especially those living below poverty line, who used to get 10 kgs. of foodgrains earlier, would now get 25 kgs. of foodgrains.

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* For the text of the Address, *see* Feature "Address by the President to Parliament", *The Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol.XLVIII, No.1, March 2002, pp.14–31

Participating in the discussion*, Smt. Sonia Gandhi (Indian National Congress) expressed her anguish and pain at the carnage at Godhra first and the subsequent genocide in Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Rajkot, Surat and other places in Gujarat. She alleged that these brutalities were committed under the very eyes of the State Government and that its complicity was thoroughly exposed. The State Government was guilty of dereliction of its constitutional duties and obligations and requested the Government to set up a judicial inquiry under a sitting Supreme Court judge and to take up relief action.

Smt. Gandhi said that there had been a deceleration in growth for four long years; there was also a slow-down in industry and famine in investment. The employment scene had also remained very grim. The failure in rural development had aggravated the burden of the farmers who were already groaning under the burden of mounting debt due to increase in the prices of urea and other fertilizers. She stressed the need for a special debate on how institutions of local self-governance could be strengthened and improved. She also criticized the Government for betraying the hopes and expectations of the people who had been yearning for prosperity, dignity, well-being and security of life.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee (CPI-M) expressed great concern over the overall situation in the country and urged the Government to bring back a sense of security in the minds of the people, and instil confidence amongst the minorities in particular. He criticised the Government for what he described as its total and comprehensive failure on the economic front. No steps were being taken to strengthen the economy, rather total decimation of indigenous industry was taking place. Referring to the plight of the cottage industry, he said, year after year, similar programmes and schemes were being announced, but so far as performance was concerned, it was almost a mere zero. There was a deliberate attempt to get rid of the profitable companies only for the purpose of realising funds which could be added to the Consolidated Fund of India to cover up the deficit as much as possible.

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* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Maheshwar Singh, M.V.V.S. Murthi, A.K.S. Vijayan, Pawan Kumar Bansal, Anadicharan Sahu, Raghunath Jha, Kailash Meghwal, E. Ahamed, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Ranen Barman, K.P. Singh Deo, Bikram Keshari Deo, E. Ponnuswamy, S. Bangarappa, Prahlad Singh Patel, Ramji Lal Suman, H.D. Deve Gowda, Ramjiwan Singh, A.C. Jose, Thawar Chand Gehlot, S.D.N.R. Wadiyar, Abdul Rashid Shaheen, Dalit Ezhilmalai, Ramdas Athawale, Sukdeo Paswan, Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad Nishad, Dr. C. Krishnan, Dr. Nitish Sengupta, Smt. Kanti Singh, Smt. Renuka Chowdhury and Smt. Renu Kumari

Shri P.H. Pandian (AIADMK) expressed concern over the growing terrorist activities within and outside the country and urged the Government to take appropriate measures to secure the nation's integrity and sovereignty. He expressed unhappiness over improper utilization of resources and said that in spite of godowns being full there were starvation deaths. He also urged the Government to pass the Bill reserving 33 per cent of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies.

Shri Ajay Chakraborty (CPI) criticized the Government for its failure on all fronts.

Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora (Indian National Lok Dal) said that it was the responsibility of the Government to safeguard the border and maintain internal security. It was also the responsibility of the Government to provide basic amenities to the people. He added that unemployment was increasing at an alarming rate, and urged the Government to take all steps to address this problem.

Replying to the discussion, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, stated that a strong world opinion was being generated across the globe to combat terrorism. India was contributing in its own ways towards strengthening this world opinion. He stated that he had urged the Government of Gujarat to constitute an all-party committee under the chairmanship of the State Governor which would be entrusted with the task of making appropriate arrangements for those living in relief camps at present. The Ayodhya dispute demanded immediate attention and a permanent solution.

The Prime Minister said that there was a misconceived notion on disinvestment. The country needed funds for modernisation and in order to mobilise funds, disinvestment was resorted to. So far as the issue of reservation for women in the legislative bodies was concerned, the Government was ready to bring in a fresh legislation only if there was unanimity amongst all the parties.

The Prime Minister expressed the hope that an atmosphere congenial for a meaningful dialogue between India and Pakistan could be created once the export of terrorism and influx of terrorists from across the LoC as also the international border was effectively checked.

All the amendments moved were negatived and the Motion was adopted.

Discussion under Rule 193 regarding Godhra killings and subse-

quent violence in Gujarat: Initiating the discussion on 11 March 2002, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi of the Indian National Congress said that the entire country was surcharged with different kinds of moods on the happenings in Godhra which took place on 27 February 2002. He described it as a dastardly and most condemnable incident and praised the leaders who condemned the incident in unmistakable words that evening. The member said that attempts were on to destabilise the country and to further perpetrate terrorist attacks here and there. After the 13 December attack on Parliament, India projected its unified command and the message of unity and solidarity to the whole world. He alleged that the Gujarat massacre was not a massacre executed by a few hooligans, but one that got the silent patronage of the Administration which he strongly denounced. He said that there was an intelligence failure and demanded the resignation of the Home Minister. He also appealed to the Prime Minister to strengthen communal harmony and to set an example before the nation by dismissing the Gujarat Chief Minister Shri Narendra Modi.

Participating in the discussion*, Professor Vijay Kumar Malhotra (Bharatiya Janata Party) condemned the incidents that occurred during the riots in Gujarat and termed it as barbaric and shameful. He observed that while India was fighting terrorism, Pakistan was instigating riots in our country.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee (CPI-M) stated that the events that had taken place in Godhra and the rest of Gujarat had brought shame to the entire nation. He charged that there was an organised attack on the minorities because of the frenzy that was created as a sort of a revenge for the incident that had taken place at Godhra. Fifty-eight innocent lives in Godhra had been lost and for that other innocent people were being targeted as a matter of retribution. He criticized the Government for appointing a Commission of Inquiry without even taking any action against those who had failed to discharge their duties. He demanded that the Chief Minister of Gujarat should not continue in the post for a day more and said that the Home Minister had no moral right to continue in his post.

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* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Shanker Sinh Vaghela, Harin Pathak, Raashid Alvi, S.S. Palanimanickam, H.D. Deve Gowda, Madhusudan Mistry, Trilochan Kanungo, Satyavrat Chaturvedi, Dileep Sanghani, Talib Hussain Chowdhary, C.K. Jaffer Sharief, Dr. Arun Kumar, Prof. Kailasho Devi and Smt. Bhavnaben Devrajbhai Chikhalia

Shri K. Yerrannaidu (Telugu Desam Party) stated that his party did not believe in the action-reaction theory. He felt that the security forces deployed had not been in sufficient number. Thus, it was an utter failure on the part of the Administration; if they had acted firmly, such a serious situation would not have arisen.

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav (Samajwadi Party) said that everybody should think seriously about what happened in Gujarat and strict action should be taken against those responsible for the dastardly incidents. He added that the basis of the Gujarat incident lay in the Ayodhya issue and there was need to maintain internal as well as external security.

Shri Anant Gangaram Geete (Shiv Sena) said that the manner in which the incident was being covered and aired, particularly by the electronic media, did not match the facts, as he had visited Gujarat and found the facts to be different. Terrorism, he felt, needed to be fought by the whole country unitedly.

Kumari Mamata Banerjee (All India Trinamool Congress) said that the incident in Godhra was a planned one and suspected that the ISI or some such organization was behind it. She stressed that communal tension was dangerous and it should not be allowed to recur. She called for an impartial inquiry into the events, equal compensation to all the family members and a comprehensive rehabilitation package for the people of Gujarat.

Shri P.H. Pandian (AIADMK) said that the killing of innocent passengers of the Sabarmati Express was a crime against humanity and civilisation.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh (Rashtriya Janata Dal) demanded action against the rioteers and urged the Government to set up Special Courts and hold inquiry into the incidents. He also demanded that persons whose houses had been burnt should be rehabilitated and compensation be given to the affected.

Shri G.M. Banatwalla (Muslim League Kerala State Committee) said that the most shocking feature of the carnage was the criminal negligence on the part of the Government and the authorities in anticipating the violence and subsequently in dealing with the violence. He stated that the destiny of India lay in communal harmony and justice and, therefore, appealed to all to rise above politics and work together to achieve that.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K.

Advani said that no words could adequately condemn the acts of horrendous violence that Gujarat had witnessed in the past few days. He said that the torching of the Sabarmati Express in Godhra in which 58 persons were burnt alive and the setting afire of a residential building in Ahmedabad in which 38 persons, including a former member of Parliament, Shri Ahsan Jafri and his family were burnt alive, were no doubt heinous crimes which had shocked the nation. He stated that the kind of statements that had been made in general at least until now were either not correct or were not substantial enough to accuse the Government of having sponsored this kind of a tragedy. Replying to some members who said that no preventive arrests were made, the Minister said that on the evening of 27 February itself, 273 persons were arrested and curfew was imposed in Godhra. It was followed up with curfew at 30 different places the next day and four companies of Rapid Action Force were posted in Ahmedabad on 27 February at the request of the Chief Minister. The Minister said that sweeping allegations either against the police or against the administration or against the Chief Minister were totally unjustified. In reply to the demand of members for the appointment of a Supreme Court judge to conduct the inquiry, he said the State Government had decided on a judicial inquiry and named a retired judge of the High Court and it would not be right for him to reverse a State Government's judgment arbitrarily. He, however, stated that he would convey the suggestion to the Prime Minister and would see what could be done.

Statement by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare regarding an outbreak of Pneumonic Plague in Himachal Pradesh: Making a statement in the House on 13 March 2002, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Dr. C.P. Thakur said that a local outbreak of a virulent, highly contagious febrile illness with pre-dominant chest symptoms occurred in the village of Hat Koti, District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh in the first week of February 2002. The cases were associated with fever of rapid onset, chills, chest pain, breathlessness, headache, prostration and haemoptysis. The local clinicians and the State nodal officer for the National Surveillance Programme for Communicable Diseases (NSPCD) informed the Director, National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD), Delhi on 13 February 2002 about the seriousness of the outbreak.

The Minister said that on receipt of the information, a team consisting of an Epidemiologist, a Microbiologist and an Entomologist from the NICD immediately proceeded to the affected area on the morning of 14 February 2002. Simultaneously, emergency medical

requirements of the State were promptly met. The team visited the affected areas, examined the patients in the hospitals and held consultations with the attending doctors. The patient samples obtained were brought back to Delhi and were examined by the Investigators of the NICD.

The Minister informed the House that the sequence of tests collectively confirmed that the cases related to infection with Yersinia pestis, commonly known as Pneumonic Plague. This conclusion was also supported by other clinical and epidemiological evidence. The procedure for identification and confirmation of the pathogen was in full conformity with the guidelines set out by the World Health Organisation for the exercise.

The Minister said that on receiving report of new cases with plague like symptoms from Chandigarh, the Ministry deputed a team of experts consisting of an Epidemiologist and a Microbiologist from the NICD on 22 February for conducting investigations. The NICD further strengthened its team at Chandigarh by sending four more experts to monitor the infection control measures in the high risk areas. The situation was being closely watched by the Central and State Governments.

The NICD team issued detailed guidelines to the local health administration for containing the spread of the infection. The significant components of these guidelines were: Quarantine of the affected village and close contacts of the patients; chemoprophylaix (using Doxycycline/ Tetracycline/ broad spectrum antibiotics) administered to the close contacts of the patients, residents of the affected and neighbouring villages, doctors/ paramedics and health workers (numbering about 28000-30000 in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttaranchal and U.T. of Chandigarh); fumigation using Formalin (10%) in the affected villages (patients' residences), as well as of the transport vehicles; campaign for reassuring the general public not to panic, and also to advise them to immediately report to Health Centres in case there was fever, cough, etc.; door-to-door interaction with the population in the affected and adjoining village for dispensing antibiotics, obtaining information about new cases and educating the people; and to treat the patients locally.

The Minister stated that up to 11 March 2002, out of the sixteen cases of plague detected in Himachal Pradesh and the four suspected cases with plague like symptoms from Chandigarh and its adjoining areas, five had been discharged after recovery and two were under treatment at the PGIMER, Chandigarh and were progressing well.

Statement by the Minister of External Affairs on the recently concluded Commonwealth Summit in Australia: Making a Statement in the House on 22 March 2002, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Jaswant Singh said that he was honoured to represent the Prime Minister at the recent Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) at Coolum in Australia from 2 to 5 March 2002. The Commonwealth Summit, the first in the 21st century, was chaired by the Prime Minister of Australia. The opening ceremony was addressed by the Head of the Commonwealth, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

The Minister said that the Heads of Government adopted the Commonwealth Coolum Declaration and a separate statement attached to the Declaration on Zimbabwe as well as the Coolum Communique. The Communique took into account India's major concerns, notably on terrorism and development. Heads of Government reiterated their total condemnation of all acts of terrorism "in whatever form or wherever they occur or by whomsoever perpetrated" and stressed that there was "no justification for terrorism." Similarly, on multilateral trade issues, where a consensus was usually elusive, India was able to ensure that the language on WTO-related issues faithfully reflected the outcome at the Doha Ministerial Conference and was supportive of the development agenda. The Coolum CHOGM also considered the issue of Zimbabwe and agreed to determine appropriate action on Zimbabwe in the event that the Commonwealth Observer Group reported adversely. He mentioned that this consensus emerged after India suggested closure of the debate urging that the issue should not further divide the Commonwealth on ethnic or racial lines.

The Minister stated that one of the significant achievements of the Conference was that India would now become a member of the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group (CMAG) with immediate effect along with Australia, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Botswana, Malta, Nigeria and Samoa. The Minister stated that the Heads of Government endorsed the decision of the CMAG that Pakistan's suspension from the Councils of the Commonwealth should remain unchanged pending the restoration of a democratic Government. On Fiji, the Heads of Government took note of the progress made in the restoration of democracy and endorsed the CMAG's decision to lift Fiji's suspension from the Councils of the Commonwealth.

The Minister said that the outcome of the Conference had been entirely satisfactory from India's perspective. He said that the Coolum

Declaration would help to advance the development agenda, while its robust stand on terrorism entirely took into account India's concerns. India's membership of the CMAG over the next four years reinforced the strong position of India within the Commonwealth. He informed that the President of Nigeria offered to host the next CHOGM in Nigeria in 2003.

Statement by the Prime Minister regarding the current situation in Ayodhya in the wake of the Supreme Court Judgment: Making a Statement in the House on 14 March 2002, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee categorically and unambiguously stated that the Government would implement the Supreme Court's order of 13 March 2002 regarding the Ayodhya issue in letter and spirit. He stated that he had on numerous occasions, said both in the Parliament and outside that the Ayodhya issue could be resolved either through a mutual agreement between the concerned parties or through a judicial verdict and that the same was also reiterated by the Government through the Address by the President to the two Houses of Parliament on 25 February 2002. The Government was pleased to note the resumption of a dialogue process between representatives of the two communities. His Holiness Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Kanchi Kamakoti Peetham held discussions with members of certain Muslim organisations and eminent Muslim individuals on a possible basis for an amicable and mutually acceptable resolution of the issue. If negotiations did not produce a mutually agreeable resolution of the issue, both sides should abide by the Court's verdict.

The Prime Minister informed the House that the Government received a letter from the *Ram Janmabhoomi Nyas* on 8 March 2002 requesting permission for performing a symbolic puja on 15 March on the acquired undisputed land in Ayodhya as a part of its hundred-day *Poornahuti Yagya*. The *Nyas* was a permanent lessee of 42 out of 67 acres of this acquired land, adjacent to the disputed site in Ayodhya. It was also the owner of an additional one acre out of the acquired undisputed land. Before the Government could decide on the matter, a writ petition was filed in the Supreme Court by Shri Mohammed Aslam Bhure seeking, among other things, that the Court prohibit the Government from permitting the performance of puja on the acquired land. The Court listed the petition and application for various directions for hearing on 13 March. The Government then took the view that the decision to allow a puja or not would be in accordance with the orders that may be passed by the Supreme Court on 13 March. The Prime Minister stated that no affidavit or written submissions

were filed on behalf of the Government. It was only after the conclusion of the petitioner's Counsel's arguments, on being asked by the Court, that the Attorney General submitted that, on his reading and interpretation of the Supreme Court's judgment in Farooqui's case in 1994, temporary use of the undisputed adjacent land for the purpose of performing puja was not, *per se,* prohibited and would not violate the *status quo* order passed by the Supreme Court as this *status quo* order was referable only to the disputed site and not to the undisputed acquired land.

The Court, however, expressed the view that no puja or religious activity of any kind should be permitted or allowed to take place on the 67 acres of land in village Kot Ramachandra, which was vested with the Central Government.

The Prime Minister stated that adequate preparations had been made to maintain law and order in Ayodhya and to ensure that the 13 March order of the Supreme Court was adhered to. He appealed to all the political and non-political organisations across the country to co-operate with the Central Government as well as with the respective State Governments to maintain peace and communal harmony.

Discussion under Rule 193 on the Statement made by the Prime Minister on the current situation in Ayodhya in the wake of the Supreme Court judgment: Initiating the discussion on 16 March 2002, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy of the Indian National Congress said that a lot of things had happened in Ayodhya but the majesty of law had triumphed and, therefore, peace had prevailed. For this, credit must be given to the Supreme Court which had become the last bastion of the country's secular democracy. He said that the Government was of the view that symbolic puja could be permitted. The Attorney General was arguing more outside the Court than inside the Court. There was a contradiction between what the Union Law Minister said in the Rajya Sabha and what the Prime Minister said in the Lok Sabha regarding developments in Ayodhya. He expressed his satisfaction that the *shila daan* took place outside the acquired land and the Supreme Court's order was not violated.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Somnath Chatterjee (CPI-M)

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* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Kharabela Swain, Ramji Lal Suman, Satyavrat Chaturvedi, Ratilal Kalidas Varma, Prabhunath Singh, Prabodh Panda, A. Krishnaswamy, Mohan Rawale and Ramdas Athawale

said that a sordid attempt was being made to spread the cancer of communalism, hatred and bigotry. He alleged that it was for the first time a Government-sponsored, Government-arranged, direct attack on the secular character of the Constitution took place where the Central Government was involved up to its neck. The Government had attempted to create an impression that the Supreme Court had not prevented the disposal of the acquired properties, but had permitted them to do whatever they wanted to do, at any point they liked. He alleged that the Government had deliberately compromised with one religion by taking active part in the religious ceremonies and pointed out that this was not the way how secularism should be upheld.

The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley said that the Attorney-General interpreted the law in his own right and not on any legal instruction of the Government. He added that there were States where processions of a religious character had been customarily received or let off by Commissioners of Police and by Collectors. There were important occasions of this kind in the past which did not dilute the secular character of India in any way.

Shri K. Yerrannaidu (Telugu Desam Party) expressed satisfaction that things went on very peacefully in Ayodhya. He, however, wanted to know the Government's stand from the Prime Minister regarding the VHP's statement that the Government official had received the *shila* and that it was an acknowledgement of the Government's position to construct a temple in the undisputed site.

Kumari Mamata Banerjee (All India Trinamool Congress) felt that the Attorney-General's comment's suited the Government and requested the Government not to bow to any religious group.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh (Rashtriya Janata Dal) alleged that the Government had incited the VHP to launch an agitation so that it could give an excuse that they were under pressure.

Shri G.M. Banatwalla (Muslim League Kerala State Committee) stated that the entire matter with respect to Ayodhya could be settled only through talks or through a final Court verdict. Talks held with the Sankracharyaji had failed. As such, the Government had, therefore, no other way but to stand by the final verdict of the Court on the title suits.

Replying to the discussion, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that though there were differences in the interpretation

of the Supreme Court verdict of 1994, so long as the verdict was in force, it was acceptable to all and everybody had to follow the same. The question of construction of a temple was *sub judice*. He stated that even the Vishwa Hindu Parishad had said that they would accept the final verdict of the Court and abide by it. He further said that it should not be construed that the construction of the temple had started in Ayodhya; in reality only *shilas* had been donated. He added that these would be used only if the Supreme Court gave its verdict in favour of the temple claim, but otherwise these would not be used. The country had always been secular and would continue to be so. He denied having given any assurance to the Vishwa Hindu Parishad that the temple would be constructed by any specific date.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Statutory Resolution regarding Disapproval of Prevention of Terrorism (Second) Ordinance, 2001 and Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002:* The Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001 (POTO) was first promulgated on 24 October 2001 by the President to meet the challenge posed by the upsurge of terrorist activities, intensification of cross-border terrorist activities and insurgent groups in different parts of the country. The promulgation of POTO met with opposition from various quarters and the Bill to replace it by a law could not be introduced in Parliament during the Winter Session of 2001 and the Ordinance was allowed to lapse. As such, POTO was repromulgated by the President of India on 30 December 2001. Unless enacted into law, the Ordinance was to lapse at the expiry of six weeks' period from the date of the first sitting of Parliament following its promulgation. Accordingly, the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 8 March 2002 amidst protest by members of the Opposition.

The Bill defines acts of terrorism which are punishable and contains provisions for punishment for terrorist acts. The Bill provides that whoever:

(a) with intent to threaten the unity, integrity, security or sovereignty of India or to strike terror in the people or any section of the people does any act or thing by using bombs, dynamite or other explosive substances or inflammable substances or firearms or other lethal weapons or poison-

* The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 8 March 2002

ous or noxious gases or other chemicals or by any other substances (whether biological or otherwise) of a hazardous nature or by any other means whatsoever, in such manner as to cause, or likely to cause, death of, or injuries to any person or persons or loss of, or damage to, or destruction of property or disruption of any supplies or services essential to the life of the community or causes damage or destruction of any property or equipment used or intended to be used for the defence of India or in connection with any other purposes of the Government of India, any State Government or any of their agencies, or detains any person and threatens to kill or injure such person in order to compel the Government or any other person to do or abstain from doing any act;

(b) is or continues to be a member of an association declared unlawful under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, or voluntarily does an act aiding or promoting in any manner the objects of such association and in either case is in possession of any unlicensed firearms, ammunition, explosive or other instrument or substance capable of causing mass destruction and commits any act resulting in loss of human life or grievous injury to any person or causes significant damage to any property, commits a terrorist act.

The Bill also provides that the Central Government may declare an organisation as terrorist organisation if it is involved in terrorism. An organisation shall be deemed to be involved in terrorism if it (i) commits or participates in acts of terrorism; (ii) prepares for terrorism; (iii) promotes or encourages terrorism; or (iv) is otherwise involved in terrorism.

Amongst others, there are also provisions in the Bill for the establishment of Special Courts and their jurisdiction, protection of witnesses, interception of communication in certain cases and their protection. The Bill also provides for punishment in cases where any police officer exercises powers corruptly or maliciously.

On 18 March 2002, while Shri Ajay Chakraborty (CPI) moved a Statutory Resolution in the Lok Sabha seeking disapproval of the Prevention of Terrorism (Second) Ordinance, 2001, (POTO) the Home Minister, Shri L.K. Advani moved the motion for consideration of the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002. There was a combined discussion on the Statutory Resolution and the Bill. Moving the motion, the Home Minister said that there was a universal appreciation of the fact that

terrorism was a new kind of challenge to the security of a nation and the present legal and legislative regimes were inadequate to face that challenge. Taking into consideration the UN Security Council's Resolution of 28 December 2001 calling upon member-states to make legislation against terrorism and the recommendation of the Law Commission of India, the Government brought forth the Ordinance and subsequently the Bill to replace the Ordinance. The Home Minister said that the Government had no choice but to bring forward this legislation to counter terrorism effectively, particularly after the September 11 attack in the United States and the December 13 attack on the Indian Parliament. He added that all the inherent shortcomings and lacunae in the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA) had been removed and there was thus minimum scope for misuse and human rights violations.

Initiating the debate, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy (Congress) described the Bill as a highly toxic legislative cocktail. He wondered if the new legislation was less dangerous than TADA and wanted to know as to how a less draconian law could deal with a more explosive situation now. What was needed was good government and not a draconian law like POTO. Opposing POTO, he alleged that it was destructive of the basic democratic liberties, a remedy worse than the malady, prompted by malignant political motives and against the basic established principles of criminal jurisprudence without a necessary protective shield.

Referring to the acts of terrorism in India, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley remarked that India had been a victim of terrorism for the last 15 years. Stating that terrorism not only retarded development and undermined people's faith in the democratic process, the Minister said that legislation must address all these problems. He argued for more power for the security forces to fight terrorism. Shri Jaitley added that POTO, unlike TADA, had in-built safeguards against misuse.

Taking part in the discussion*, Shri K. Yerrannaidu (TDP) said the law was most essential for curbing the activities of the terrorists.

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* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Hannan Mollah, Anandrao Vithoba Adsul, Sudarsana E.M. Natchiappan, S.S. Palanimanickam, T.M. Selvaganapathi, Anadicharan Sahu, C.K. Jaffer Sharief, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Bir Singh Mahato, A.K. Moorthy, Sukdeo Paswan, Pravin Rashtrapal, Ramdas Athawale, Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, Lt. Gen.(Retd.) Prakash Mani Tripathi, Chowdhary Talib Hussain, Prof. Kailasho Devi and Smt. Renu Kumari

Participating in the discussion, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh (RJD) said that the Government had no courage to refer the Bill to a Parliamentary Committee for examination and report. He termed POTO as draconian and anti-democratic and criticized the Government for the haste it was showing in passing the Bill.

Shri Ajay Chakraborty (CPI) pointed out that the Government could not prevent the terrorist attack on Parliament on 13 December 2001 even while POTO was in force and expressed the apprehension that the law would be used against political opponents and the minorities. Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal (RSP) wanted the Government to withdraw the Bill saying it was undemocratic.

Opposing the Bill, Shri G.M. Banatwalla (Muslim League) said it was draconian, fascist and undemocratic in nature. He alleged that all the healthy principles of jurisprudence had been thrown to the winds and the due process of law had been mutilated.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee (CPI-M) wanted to know as to how many incidents of terrorism were prevented because of the application of POTO since 24 October 2001 and how many cases of prosecution had been initiated since then. Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale (JD-Secular) said that being in power, the treasury benches had a great responsibility to check terrorism.

Replying to the debate, the Home Minister, Shri L.K. Advani said that since 24 October 2001 when POTO was first promulgated, 86 people had been apprehended under POTO in the State of Jammu and Kashmir out of which 10 had been granted bail. In all, 145 people were apprehended in the country out of which five were Pakistanis. Responding to members' apprehensions about its misuse by the police, the Minister said that out of the 145 cases under POTO, not a single complaint had been received about the misuse of the law. Stating that terrorism had become a very critical problem, Shri Advani said if the security forces were not given adequate power, there was every likelihood that human rights would be violated by the terrorists. He assured the members that sufficient safeguards had been provided in the Bill to ensure that the law was not misused.

At the end of the debate, the Resolution disapproving POTO moved by Shri Ajay Chakraborty was negatived. The Bill was passed by 264 to 148 votes.

RAJYA SABHA

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH SESSION*

The Rajya Sabha, which met for its One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Session on 25 February 2002 was adjourned on 22 March 2002 to enable the Departmentally related Standing Committees to examine the Demands for Grants of the Ministries/Departments assigned to them and report back to the House. The House reconvened on 15 April 2002 and was adjourned *sine die* on 17 May 2002. The Rajya Sabha was then prorogued by the President on 22 May 2002.

A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period is given below:

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address to Members of Parliament: On 25 February 2002, the President of India, Shri K.R. Narayanan addressed the members of both Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament**.

The Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address was moved by Dr. Mahesh Chandra Sharma of the Bharatiya Janata Party in the Rajya Sabha on 13 March 2002. The discussion took place on 13, 14, 15 and 18 March 2002. Moving the Motion, Dr. Mahesh Chandra Sharma said that the Address mentioned some basic issues, including communal harmony, secularism and national unity, which the nation had to address. Observing that external and internal security concerns had become intertwined, he said that the President had stated that the Government would bring appropriate legislation in respect of the matter.

Seconding the Motion, Shri B.J. Panda of the Biju Janata Dal said that the President had spelt out a tough stand against the terrorists and their sponsor, Pakistan. Along with a commitment to democracy, he called for an end to fractiousness and to strive for a higher growth rate which the other Asian countries had achieved.

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* Contributed by the Research and Library Section, Rajya Sabha Secretariat

** For the text of the Address, *see* Feature "Address by the President to Parliament", *The Journal of Parliamentary Information,* Vol. XLVIII No. 1, March 2002 p.14–31

Taking part in the discussion*, on 14 March 2002, Shri S. Ramachandran Pillai of the CPI(M) criticized the Government on the Ayodhya issue finding its perception similar to that of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP). While the Government had conveyed the impression that it would maintain *status quo* in Ayodhya, it had told the court that a symbolic *puja*, if allowed, would not disturb law and order in the country.

Participating in the discussion on 15 March 2002, Dr. L.M. Singhvi of Bharatiya Janata Party said that the President's Address had given a comprehensive view and a feel of the ground reality in respect of India's foreign policy. He stated that diplomacy was not only bilateral but also multilateral and problems of peace and terrorism were at the centre stage of international relations.

Shri S. Viduthalai Virumbi of the DMK urged the Government to find a permanent solution to the problems faced by the Indian fishermen with the Sri Lankan Navy; he also called upon the government to withdraw the price hike in LPG cylinders and to construct more cold storages for agricultural commodities.

Replying to the discussion on 18 March 2002, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that the economy of the country was not in a good state and, therefore, the rate of growth of GDP had to be accelerated to about 8 per cent. Speaking on economic reforms, he said that disinvestment meant the restructuring of the industries to make them economically viable. On the issue of foreign aid, he stated that the States could receive them only through the Centre. The construction of highways throughout the country had been taken up to strengthen the economy and increase employment opportunities. Favourable conditions had been created to check brain-drain effectively. He called upon the media to discharge its functions in a responsible manner and avoid publishing sensitive issues which may stir up anarchic conditions in the society. He stated that India's stand on Jammu and Kashmir was appreciated and lauded the world over. Elections to the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly would take place

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* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Pranab Mukherjee, Vikram Verma, Moolchand Meena, C.P. Thirunavukkarasu, Ram Nath Kovind, Nagendra Nath Ojha, Arjun Singh, C. Ramachandraiah, Janeshwar Mishra, Aimaduddin Ahmed Khan (Durru), H.K. Javare Gowda, R.N. Arya, Sanjay Nirupam, Shankar Roy Chowdhury, Ram Jethmalani, M.P. Abdussamad Samadani, R.S. Gavai, Rumandla Ramachandraiah, Manoj Bhattacharya, Mirza Abdul Rashid, Dr. V. Maitreyan, Dr. M.N. Das, Shrimati Saroj Dubey and Shrimati Sarla Maheshwari

shortly. India's relations with China was getting strengthened and border disputes would be resolved mutually and cordially.

All the amendments moved were either withdrawn or negatived. The motion was adopted.

Statement by the Prime Minister on the Supreme Court's order on the Ayodhya issue: The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee made a statement in the House on 14 March 2002 on the issue of the current situation in Ayodhya in the wake of the Supreme Court's judgment of 13 March 2002. He said that on 11 March 2002, he had stated in the Lok Sabha that the Government would implement the Court's order in letter and spirit. The Government had requested the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court to give its verdict expeditiously on the title suit in respect of the disputed site in Ayodhya. It had appreciated that a dialogue process had been resumed between representatives of the Hindu and the Muslim communities. Both sides could abide by the Court's verdict if negotiations did not produce a mutually agreeable resolution of the issue.

The Prime Minister stated that the Government had received a letter from the Ram Janmabhoomi Nyas on 8 March 2002, requesting permission for performing a symbolic *puja* on 15 March on the acquired undisputed land in Ayodhya as part of its hundred day *Poornahuti Yagya*. The Nyas was a permanent lessee of 42 out of the 67 acres of the acquired land adjacent to the disputed site in Ayodhya. Before the Government could decide on the matter, a writ petition had been filed in the Supreme Court by one Shri Mohammed Aslam Bhure seeking, *inter alia*, that the Court prohibit the Government from permitting the performance of *puja* on the acquired land. The Court had listed the petition and application for various directions for hearing on 13 March 2002. The Government had then taken the view that the decision to allow or not to allow the performance of *puja* would be in accordance with the orders that would be passed by the Supreme Court on 13 March 2002. Quoting the relevant portion from the Address by the President, he said that the Government being the statutory receiver, was duty bound to maintain the *status quo* at the disputed site in Ayodhya. He assured the House that adequate preparations had been taken to maintain law and order in Ayodhya and to ensure that the interim order of the Supreme Court would be adhered to.

Replying to the points raised by the members, the Prime Minister said that the question of issuing instructions to the Attorney General did not arise at all. The Government would not go to the Court to seek

any new directions. He underlined the need to encourage non-governmental efforts for resolving the Ayodhya dispute. He added that while care would have to be taken to arrest fundamentalism, it had also to be ensured that forces believing in tolerance were encouraged to come forward.

Statement by the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas on revision in the price of domestic LPG: Making a statement in the House on 18 March 2002, the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Shri Ram Naik informed that the Prime Minister had received representations from various sections of the society, requesting the Government to reduce the burden on consumers due to the increased prices of domestic Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). The Government had decided to reduce the retail selling price of domestic LPG by about Rs. 20 per cylinder. The reduction in the price would come into force from the midnight of 16/17 March 2002. The subsidy burden due to the price reduction would increase by around Rs. 700 crore during the year 2002-03.

Replying to the points raised by the members, he said that there was no decision to privatize all the oil companies. The Government had given 2.5 crore new gas connections during the last two years. There were 6.30 crore domestic consumers for LPG currently in the country. He added that it was not possible to further reduce the price of kerosene oil as it involved some implications in subsidy.

Statement by the Minister of External Affairs on the Commonwealth Summit in Australia: Making a statement in the House on 18 March 2002, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Jaswant Singh informed the members about the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) held at Coolum in Australia from 2 to 5 March 2002, where he had represented the Prime Minister. He said that the Heads of Government had adopted the Commonwealth Coolum Declaration, a separate statement attached to the Declaration on Zimbabwe and the Coolum Communique. The Communique had taken into account India's major concerns, notably on terrorism and development. The Heads of Government had reiterated their total condemnation of all acts of terrorism. On multilateral trade issues, India was able to ensure that the language on the World Trade Organisation (WTO) related issues faithfully reflected the outcome at the Doha Ministerial Conference and was supportive of the development agenda. Regarding the Presidential elections in Zimbabwe, he said that the CHOGM had agreed to determine appropriate action in the event of the Commonwealth Observer Group reporting adversely.

Highlighting a significant achievement at the Conference, the Minister said that India would become a member of the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group (CMAG) with immediate effect along with Australia, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Botswana, Malta, Nigeria and Samoa. The Heads of Government had agreed that Pakistan's suspension from the Councils of Commonwealth would remain unchanged pending the restoration of a democratic Government there. Taking note of the progress made in the restoration of democracy in Fiji, it was agreed that the CMAG would keep it on its agenda. He also informed the House that the President of Nigeria had offered to host the next CHOGM and accordingly the next Summit would be held in Nigeria in 2003.

Discussion on the working of the Ministry of Labour: A discussion on the working of the Ministry of Labour took place on 29 and 30 April 2002.

Initiating the discussion on 29 April 2002, Shri Jibon Roy of the CPI(M) criticized the Government for its anti-labour policy and wanted to know whether the Ministry of Labour had discussed different aspects of labour reforms with the trade unions. He said that the rate of growth in employment was going down alarmingly from 2.04 per cent to 0.84 per cent. He expressed concern at the large scale employment of casual labour and female workers: this was basically because such labour would come at cheaper cost.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri S. Viduthalai Virumbi of the DMK expressed concern at the fact that even though per capita income had increased, twenty-five per cent of the population still lived below the poverty line.

Shri J. Chitharanjan of the CPI criticized the current Budget calling it anti-labour and pro-monopolists. He said that the work force, which was the main contributor to the nation's GDP, was not given a proper share of the wealth that was produced with their help. The Finance Minister had stated in the Budget speech that labour reforms had become imperative. He, however, alleged that the Government itself was exploiting the workers.

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* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashree Ramachandra Khuntia, Sangh Priya Gautam, Rumandla Ramachandraiah, C. Perumal, Moolchand Meena, Prem Chand Gupta, Ekanath K. Thakur, Lajpat Rai, N.K. Premachandran, Gandhi Azad, Shrimati Bimba Raikar and Shrimati Jamana Devi Barupal

Replying to the discussion on 30 April 2002, the Minister of Labour, Shri Sharad Yadav said that an Agriculture Social Security Scheme which covered one lakh people had been introduced during the previous year. The Government intended to organize the agriculture sector in the country and have 5 to 6 more social security schemes. It had already constituted the Second Labour Commission. It would change the labour laws wherever necessary. Any irregularity in the Employees Provident Fund would be looked into. The Government had no social security umbrella but it would ensure that whatever social security had been provided would reach the beneficiaries. He assured the House that the Government would bring labour reforms before Parliament only after the Opposition and the trade unions were consulted.

Discussion on the working of the Ministry of External Affairs: Initiating the discussion on 7 May 2002, Shri K. Natwar Singh of the Indian National Congress said that there was an important link between domestic policy and foreign policy. Foreign policy depended ultimately on internal conditions and developments. He criticized the Government for being vague on India's foreign policy and stressed that the Non-aligned Movement (NAM) was still relevant in the current context. He appreciated the efforts to strengthen India-China relations and urged the Government to give due importance to India's relations with Palestine. Regarding Indo-American relations, he said that the Indian community in the United States had played a vital role by acting as a bridge between India and America.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri P.G. Narayanan of the AIADMK observed that the Budget estimate for technical and economic cooperation with other countries had been increased by Rs. 125 crore compared to the previous financial year. He said that the scheme of providing assistance to developmental projects could be extended to Africa, Central Asia and other developing nations and it should not confine to immediate neighbours alone. He stressed the need to keep the strategic importance of Indo-Sri Lankan bilateral ties in mind when allocations and agreements on new projects were made with respect to that country. He urged the Government to open a passport office in all the State Capitals of the North-Eastern region to bring

* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Pranab Mukherjee, T.N. Chaturvedi, C. Ramachandraiah, V.V. Raghavan, Manoj Bhattacharya, Shankar Roy Chowdhury, M.P. Abdussamad Samadani, Dr. L.M. Singhvi, Dr. M.N. Das and Shrimati Sarla Maheshwari

them closer to the rest of the country. He also called for some mechanism to evaluate and assess the impact of the projects carried out by the institutions such as the Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) and the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA).

Shri S. Viduthalai Virumbi of the DMK reiterated the problem of ill-treatment meted out to the Indian fishermen in the Palk Straits by the Sri Lankan authorities and requested the Minister to find a permanent solution to it.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Jaswant Singh said that India was endeavouring to impart a contemporary relevance and dynamism to the Non-aligned Movement. Regarding India's relations with China, he said that both countries had moved forward and exchanged maps of the agreed scale on the Line of Actual Control. The area of differences in the middle sector had been identified, delineated and defined. The same procedure would be done in the western and eastern sectors. On the issue of the reform of the United Nations he said that the Millennium Summit of the United Nations had unanimously adopted a Resolution for its reform.

The Minister said that Jammu and Kashmir was an issue that had to be resolved bilaterally between India and Pakistan and there was no question of accepting any outside observer for conducting elections in Jammu and Kashmir. He reiterated that India wanted a peaceful relationship with Pakistan. He said that there was no change in the Government's stand with regard to the LTTE and that India would not accept a division of Sri Lanka.

Short Duration Discussion on the grave situation created by continuing violence in the State of Gujarat resulting in the loss of a large number of innocent lives and property: A Short Duration Discussion in this regard took place on 7 and 11 March 2002. Raising the discussion on 7 March 2002, Shri Pranab Mukherjee of the Indian National Congress said that the grave situation created by continuing violence in Gujarat had resulted in the loss of a large number of lives and properties. Article 355 provided an opportunity to the Union Government to take appropriate measures to intervene and protect a State from internal disturbance. He urged the Government to bring back confidence in the State administration. The Government's primary responsibility was to protect the integrity of the country, the lives and properties of the citizens and to protect the State from internal disturbances.

The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri Arun

Jaitley said that the incidents which had taken place in Gujarat, starting from Godhra and then culminating in violence in other parts of the State, had raised several questions. He wanted to know whether it was by erroneous reporting or concocted statements that people were trying to dilute or create tensions in the society. He said that it was for the Police and the State machinery to deal with those who were guilty of the incident at Godhra on 27 February 2002. The incident had been a heinous offence and similarly there could be no rational justification for the violence that took place subsequently. He said that the country had a tremendous amount of resilience to get out of the current crisis.

Taking part in the discussion*, Prof. Ram Deo Bhandary of the RJD condemned the incidents of communal violence that had rocked the State of Gujarat and criticised the State and the Central Government for failing to contain incidents of arson, loot and murder of innocent people by the rioteers. He urged the Government to deal firmly with those organisations which were spreading communal hatred in the country. He said that there had to be a provision for imposing collective fine on a village where communal riots broke out. He called for an enquiry into the incidents of communal violence by a Judge of the Supreme Court and stern action against the guilty.

Tracing the Gujarat problem from the Godhra incident, Shri P.G. Narayanan of the AIADMK said that the relief and rehabilitation measures extended to the victims by the Government should not leave any room for complaints. All the victims had to be treated equally. He urged the Government to take all possible steps to ensure that communal harmony was maintained throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Shrimati Shabana Azmi (Nominated) expressed her anguish at the heinous massacre of innocent women, children and men in Godhra, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and other areas and the large scale destruction of life and property. Condemning the Godhra incident as an act committed by criminals, she said that what happened in Ahmedabad and other parts of Gujarat was because of the State's lack of action and initiative in restoring law and order. She called for the dismissal

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* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Gopalsinh G. Solanki, Nilotpal Basu, Kapil Sibal, Mohd. Azam Khan, P.N. Siva, Eduardo Faleiro, Yadlapati Venkat Rao, Nagendra Nath Ojha, Sanjay Nirupam, S.S. Ahluwalia, N.K. Premachandran, C. Ramachandraiah, Ahmed Patel, Lalitbhai Mehta, R.N. Arya, R.S. Gavai, Maulana Obaidullah Khan Azmi and Mirza Abdul Rashid

of the Narendra Modi Government because of its complicity in the riots. It was important to restore peace so that the people in the riot-affected areas were given relief and rehabilitation.

Replying to the discussion on 11 March 2002, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani said that he shared the anguish of all members on the events in Gujarat, starting from 27 February till the first week of March 2002. The recent happenings had certainly affected India's reputation in the world, particularly at a time when the Government was waging a battle against terrorism. He termed the incidents which had taken place at Godhra, Naroda and at other places as shameful and said that communal violence had to be stopped and it was the responsibility of all, not only of the Government. He observed that merely restoring peace was not sufficient but a sense of security in every citizen had to be created. There were 45 relief camps in Ahmedabad. In all, 81,000 people were staying in 86 camps. A Judicial Commission had already been set up by the State Government to look into the incidents in Gujarat, he added.

Short Duration Discussion on the Role of Governors in the light of recent events in Uttar Pradesh: Raising the discussion in this regard on 11 March 2002, Shri Rama Shanker Kaushik of the Samajwadi Party said that in the recent elections held in Uttar Pradesh, no single party had been able to get full majority; subsequently the Governor had not invited the single largest party to form the Government. He criticized the Governor's recommendation to enforce President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh and said that under such situation, democracy could neither be strengthened nor could the federal system run smoothly.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri P.G. Narayanan of the AIADMK opposed the imposition of President's rule in Uttar Pradesh and said that the single largest party should have been given the first chance to form the Government.

Shri S. Viduthalai Virumbi of the DMK said that all political parties were victims of article 356 of the Constitution at some time or the other. Conventions and traditions had to be given importance and the party which could prove its majority or was capable of proving the same could be called upon to form the Government.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Law, Justice and

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* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Kalraj Mishra, Khan Ghufran Zahidi, S. Ramachandran Pillai, Gandhi Azad, C.P. Thirunavukkarasu, H.K. Javare Gowda, Rajeev Shukla and Sangh Priya Gautam

Company Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley said that the elections to the U.P. Assembly had thrown up a hung Assembly where the majority mandate was clearly against the Samajwadi Party. The Governor had no option but to recommend that the Assembly be put under suspended animation. If a political formation came up in future, the Governor could go ahead and make an effort to have a popular Government in the State. The Governor had to be left free to deal with the situation according to his best judgment keeping in view the Constitution and conventions of the parliamentary system of Government.

The Budget (General), 2002-2003: The discussion in this regard took place on 18, 19 and 22 March 2002.

Raising the discussion on 18 March 2002, Shri Pranab Mukherjee of the Indian National Congress said that a minimum of 8 per cent GDP growth rate was required to double the per capita income, to eradicate poverty and to provide health and education to all. He argued that external support in terms of the GDP percentage could not be more than 2 per cent because the economy was not closely linked with global development. Domestic savings, therefore, had to play a crucial role for a higher level of investments. He added that dependence on internal resources would require careful revenue realization. He pointed out that since 1998-99, revenue realization had been short of Budget estimates and the shortfall in the current year had been Rs.30,000 crore.

Shri Mukherjee observed that although the Central Plan assistance to the States had been stepped up, a substantial part of the developmental assistance would be utilized to meet the salaries of the Government employees and other non-developmental expenditure. He urged the Government to support reform measures in the States to get out of internal debt. The tax machinery had to be geared up to bring the 400 million middle class whose purchasing power was reasonably high within the tax net. In order to implement the concept of food security, he called upon the Government to step up public and private investment in agriculture and also put more emphasis on the processing industry.

Taking part in the discussion*, Shri M.P. Abdussamad Samadani

* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Narendra Mohan, Jibon Roy, Fali S. Nariman, Kapil Sibal, Ramdas Agarwal, C. Ramachandraiah, P.N. Siva, Rama Shanker Kaushik, K. Rahman Khan, N.K. Premachandran, S.S. Chandran, Nagendra Nath Ojha, Mirza Abdul Rashid, Dr. Ramendra Kumar Yadav Ravi, Dr. A.R. Kidwai, Dr. M.N. Das, Shrimati Sarla Maheshwari and Shrimati Saroj Dubey

of the Muslim League said that the Budget had ignored many issues related to the common man. He urged the Finance Minister to review the recommendations relating to agriculture and industry such as the proposal to levy excise duty on umbrellas and parts thereof, and hike in the prices of items like kerosene, sugar, urea, etc. He also called for the reduction of import duty of rubber from 70 per cent to 35 per cent.

Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma of the Asom Gana Parishad said that a common criticism of the Budget was that it was pro-rich rather than helping the poorer sections of the society. He urged the Government to review the scheme of allocation of 10 per cent of the budgetary provisions of the Central Ministries to the North Eastern region. He pointed out that although there had been a provision for shifting the unutilized money by the Departments to the Non-Lapsable Pool for utilization in the following year, only Rs. 500 crore had gone to the Non-Lapsable Pool till date.

Replying to the discussion on the Budget (General) 2002-2003 on 22 March 2002*, the Minister of Finance, Shri Yashwant Sinha said that the Government needed a domestic savings rate of 30-32 per cent in order to achieve a growth rate, or investment rate, of 8 per cent. He said that the state of the health of household savings and private sector savings was satisfactory but low public sector savings were a matter of concern. The Minister said that fiscal deficit, especially revenue deficit, had been the most important challenge to the Budget. But he had been able to provide almost a 20 per cent increase in the Plan allocation. The Budget had put emphasis on agriculture, infrastructure and industrial sectors, he added.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Patents (Second Amendment) Bill, 1999**** : Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 9 May 2002, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Murasoli Maran, said that the Bill was introduced to further amend the Patents Act, 1970. The purpose of the Bill was to enable the Government to safeguard national security interests, public health and ensure availability of medicines at affordable prices, to design a system for a new era of state of-the-art technologies, to

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* The Budget (General) 2002-2003 was discussed on this date together with the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2002, the Appropriation Bill, 2002 and the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2002, as passed by the Lok Sabha

** The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 20 December 1999

fulfil international obligations flowing out of the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement and to make the administrative system more user-friendly.

Replying to the debate*, the Minister said that the edifice of the Bill had been built on public and national interest, national security, public health and protection of traditional knowledge and bio-resources. Compensation and royalty in respect of patents would be decided case-by-case. The Government could acquire patent rights for its own purposes and produce medicines, if necessary. If a patented medicine was being sold at an exorbitant price, Government could import and distribute it. Compulsory licence could be granted to a third party under clause 84 to manufacture that product. The Drugs Controller had the power to fix the prices. The Government was vested with extraordinary powers to prevent any misuse by multi-nationals.

The motion for consideration of the Bill, Clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill, as amended, was passed the same day.

*The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2002*** and the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2002***: The combined discussion on the Bills took place on 9 and 13 May 2002. Moving the motion for consideration of the Bills on 9 May 2002, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. Satya Narayan Jatiya said that the objective of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2002 was to provide for inclusion of certain Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes oustees of the States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, who had been displaced due to the Sardar Sarovar Project on the Narmada river and were settled or could be settled in the State of Gujarat, in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes specified in relation to the State of Gujarat.

The objective of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2002 was to make two entries in respect of Orissa, and one entry each in respect of Punjab and West Bengal in the Schedules of the concerned States. The proposed amendments would be

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* Those who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Prithviraj Chavan, T.N. Chaturvedi, Rama Shanker Kaushik, P.K. Maheshwari, Rajkumar Dhoot, R. Kamaraj, V.V. Raghavan, Manoj Bhattacharya, Pranab Mukherjee, Dr. Biplab Dasgupta, Dr. Ramendra Kumar Yadav Ravi and Dr. L.M. Singhvi

** The Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha, were laid on the Table on 3 May 2002

made on the basis of inclusion of new castes based on social, educational and economic backwardness; inclusion of synonyms in respect of a caste in the existing list; and deletion of communities from the existing list.

Replying to the discussion* on 13 May 2002, the Minister said that the Government had 505 proposals for inclusion in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government would consider the proposals after they were received through the State Governments, the Registrar General of Census Operations and the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

The motion for consideration of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2002, Clauses, etc., and the motion for consideration of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2002, Clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bills were passed on the same day.

*The Delimitation Bill, 2002***: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 15 May 2002, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley said that pursuant to the Eighty-fourth Amendment to the Constitution, it had become necessary to have a new Delimitation Act on the basis of which fresh delimitation would be conducted. The Bill would provide for the readjustment of the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State, the division of each State and each Union territory having a Legislative Assembly into territorial constituencies for elections to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States and Union territories and for matters connected therewith. The current Delimitation Bill had been proposed because of the uneven growth of population in different constituencies in various parts of the country as well as within the same State as also migration of a large part of rural population to the urban areas. The size of a constituency itself had become uneven. The Bill would provide for a new Delimitation Commission to effect delimitation on the basis of the population as ascertained at the Census of 1991 so as to correct the aforesaid distortion in the sizes

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* Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Sangh Priya Gautam, Raju Parmar, Sudarshan Akarapu, N. Jothi, C.P. Thirunavukkarasu, Tarini Kanta Roy, Urkhao Gwra Brahma, Birabhadra Singh, Manoj Bhattacharya, R.S. Gavai, Nandi Yellaiah, Rishang Keishing, Prof. Ram Deo Bhandary, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav and Shrimati Jamana Devi Barupal

** The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 8 May 2002

of electoral constituencies. It would also re-fix the number of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes on the basis of the 1991 Census without affecting their total number of seats.

Replying to the discussion*, the Minister said that for conducting the administrative exercise of delimitation, having an impartial judge as the Presiding Officer of the Delimitation Commission with two members from the Central Election Commission and the State Election Commission would be a more balanced composition than having an over-representation of judges. The Delimitation Commission would have three members consisting of a sitting or retired judge of the Supreme Court as the Chairman of the Commission and the Chief Election Commissioner or an Election Commissioner nominated by the Chief Election Commissioner and the State Election Commissioner of the concerned State. The Commission would also associate with itself ten persons from the concerned State, out of which five would be members of the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and five members of the Legislative Assembly of the concerned State, for assisting the Commission in its duties. The Speaker, Lok Sabha and the Speaker, Legislative Assembly of the concerned State would nominate such members. The Bill did not provide for rotation of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe seats because there had been no political consensus on the question of rotation itself.

With regard to the duration of time, the Minister said that the exercise of delimitation would be done within a period of two years of the constitution of the Delimitation Commission as the number of seats in every State remained the same and the total number of electorate was known from the Census figures. In the case of Union territories, delimitation would be done under the Government of Union territories Act. Those States which had controlled their population growth through effective implementation of family planning had to be given incentives in various forms but the principle of equal representation would not be disturbed in the process of giving any such incentive.

The motion for consideration of the Bill, Clauses, etc. was adopted and the Bill was passed on the same day.

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* Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Ranganath Misra, Rama Muni Reddy Sirigireddy, Jayantilal Barot, Pranab Mukherjee, Sangh Priya Gautam, C.P. Thirunavukkarasu, Moolchand Meena, R.S. Gavai, Khan Ghufran Zahidi, Ekanath K. Thakur, Mirza Abdul Rashid, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Prof. Ram Deo Bhandary, Dr. V. Maitreyan and Shrimati Jamana Devi Barupal

*The Constitution (Ninety-third Amendment) Bill, 2001**: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 14 May 2002, the Minister of Human Resource Development, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi said that the Bill had been brought after having considered the suggestions made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development and the Law Commission. The Bill sought to insert a new article 21A after article 21 in the Constitution for the State to provide free and compulsory education to all children between the age of six and fourteen years in such a manner as the State, would, by law, determine. The State would also endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they completed the age of six years. Early child care for children below six years would remain under the Directive Principles of the Constitution. Compulsory education for children in the age group of six to fourteen would be included in the Fundamental Rights. He underlined the need for co-operation on the part of the Government, society and parents and the participation of the community and local Government in the efforts to promote education.

Replying to the discussion**, the Minister said that the Government had tried to tackle the problem of lack of teachers and basic amenities and infrastructure for schools through the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* programme. For the appointment of a teacher under the programme, preference would be given to people, especially women, of the same village and schools would be managed by the Gram Panchayat itself.

Currently, the contribution of the Central and the State Government on the total expenditure on education would be 75 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively. In the next Five Year Plan, it would be on a 50-50 per cent basis until the target of making the country cent per cent literate was achieved. Special needs of disabled children and also of teenaged girl students, particularly in the rural areas, were being taken care of. Currently, nearly 6 per cent of the GDP was being

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* The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 29 November 2001

** Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Eduardo Faleiro, B.P. Apte, Ravula Chandra Sekar Reddy, Janeshwar Mishra, Kapil Sibal, Narendra Mohan, N. Jothi, M.P. Abdussamad Samadani, R.K. Anand, V.V. Raghavan, Ekanath K. Thakur, Shankar Roy Chowdhury, Manoj Bhattacharya, B.S. Gnanadesikan, Ram Jethmalani, Harendra Singh Malik, R.S. Gavai, Bashistha Narain Singh, R.N. Arya, Prof. M. Sankaralingam, Dr. Raja Ramanna, Shrimati Saroj Dubey, Shrimati Chandra Kala Pandey, Shrimati Vanga Geetha and Miss Mabel Rebello

spent on education. Efforts concerning free education for children would be made within the economic capacity of the Governments.

The motion for consideration of the Bill, Clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill, as amended, was passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting.

Statutory Resolution Disapproving the Prevention of Terrorism (Second) Ordinance, 2001 and *The Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002*:* On 21 March 2002, while Shri Kapil Sibal (Congress) moved the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Prevention of Terrorism (Second) Ordinance, 2001, the Home Minister, Shri L.K. Advani moved the motion for consideration of the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002. Moving the Motion, Shri Advani said that India has had a very bitter experience of the dangers of terrorism for nearly two decades. Holding the view that the normal regime was not adequate to control the increase of terrorism, the Minister said that the Government had incorporated all safeguards in POTO which were indicated by the Supreme Court before bringing the Bill for consideration. He added that the Law Commission had referred the Bill to the Government and the Bill had gone through many processes.

Participating in the discussion**, the Minister of Rural Development, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu said that terrorism could not be tackled with softness. Pointing out that after the country had fought four high intensity wars and lost thousands of people during the last many years and after it had spent a huge amount of money on the armed forces, it was time to think in terms of taking strong action against such terrorist forces through legislative measures. He wondered how any body could say that banning a terrorist organisation and freezing their funds was a draconian measure.

Opposing the Bill, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav (SP) said that the ruling party was under the wrong impression that once the Bill gets passed and becomes an Act, terrorism would be done away with. He pointed out that TADA could not curb terrorism in Punjab, but it ended when the administration became active. He added that the Bill vio-

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* For discussion on the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002 in the Lok Sabha, *see* pp.223-226

** Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Arjun Singh, B.P. Apte, Ram Jethmalani, S. Ramachandran Pillai, Hansraj Bhardwaj, K.M. Saifullah, Ka.Ra. Subbian, R.K. Anand, Adhik Shirodkar, H.K. Javare Gowda, V.V. Raghavan, Kuldip Nayyar, M.P. Abdussamad Samadani, S. Peter Alphonse, Cho. S. Ramaswamy, Manoj Bhattacharya, Fali S. Nariman, Praful Patel, R.S. Gavai, Prof. Ram Deo Bhandary, Dr. Arun Kumar Sharma, Sardar Gurcharan Singh Tohra, Smt. Shabana Azmi and Smt. S.G. Indira

lates the fundamental rights of the citizens and was also against the basic principles of jurisprudence.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani said that there was an absolute change in the security environment in the country today. The major cause for this was cross-border terrorism. Expressing his disagreement with some members' view that POTO or any law could not be a panacea for terrorism, he said that while dealing with this evil, the first approach was to eliminate it, and if not, at least to address the factors responsible for breeding terrorism. Saying that the objective in the present situation must be to ensure the security environment in the country, he requested the members to approve the Bill.

At the end of the debate, the Resolution disapproving the Ordinance was put to the House and the House divided with Ayes—113 and Noes—98. The Resolution disapproving the Ordinance was adopted.

The motion for consideration of the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002 was put to the House and the House divided with Ayes—98, Noes—113. Accordingly, the motion for consideration of the Bill was negatived.

C. QUESTION HOUR

During the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Session of the Rajya Sabha, 11761 notices of questions (10897 Starred and 864 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 759 questions were admitted as Starred and 5519 as Unstarred. The total number of notices of questions received in Hindi was 2514.

Daily average of Questions: For all days, the list of Starred Questions contained 20 questions. On an average, 2.27 questions were orally answered per sitting. The maximum number of questions orally answered on a particular day was 7 on 13 March 2002 and the minimum was 1 on 26 February 2002. The list of Unstarred Questions contained 133, 100 and 119 Questions on 6, 13 and 20 March 2002, 91 and 92 on 17 and 24 April 2002 and 127, 122, 138, 150, 143 and 120 on 3, 8, 10, 14, 15 and 17 May 2002, respectively. On the rest of the days, it contained 155 Questions each. There was no Question Hour on 11 March and 26 April 2002 due to cancellation of the sittings.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: Two notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received but none was admitted.

Short Notice Questions: One Short Notice Question was received but was not admitted.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, the Speaker of Lok Sabha; Shri Dayanand Sahay, sitting member of the Rajya Sabha; and Sarvashri Jagbir Singh, Trilochan Dutta, Jagdish Joshi, K.V. Raghunatha Reddy, K.P. Subramania Menon, Mohan Singh Oberoi and Shrimati Kailashpati, all former members. Obituary reference was also made on the passing away of Shri Bhagwan Din who was a member of the Constituent Assembly and also a former member of Rajya Sabha. Members stood in silence as a mark of respect to the deceased.

JOINT SITTING OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT ON THE PREVENTION OF TERRORISM BILL, 2002 (26 March 2002)*

The Constitution of India, under article 108, provides that when a Bill other than a Money Bill or a Constitutional Amendment Bill passed by one House is rejected by the other House or the Houses finally disagree as to the amendments made in the Bill or more than six months lapse from the date of receipt of the Bill by the other House without the Bill being passed by it, the President may, unless the Bill has lapsed by reasons of dissolution of Lok Sabha, notify to the Houses by message if they are sitting or by public notification if they are not sitting, his intention to summon them to meet in a joint sitting.

When the President notifies his intention of summoning the Houses to meet in a joint sitting, neither House proceeds further with the Bill and the President may, thereafter, issue an order summoning the Houses to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Bill on a date which is suggested by the Prime Minister or the Prime Minister in consultation with the Cabinet, and agreed to by the Speaker, and if he does so, the Houses meet accordingly. The Secretary-General issues a summons to each member of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, specifying the time and place fixed by the President for joint sitting. Once the President notifies his intention to summon the Houses for a joint sitting, the dissolution of Lok Sabha does not stand in the way of proceeding with the Bill at a joint sitting.

At a joint sitting, the Speaker of Lok Sabha presides and the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha acts as the Secretary-General. The Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha apply with such modifications and variations as the Speaker may consider necessary or appropriate. The hour upon which a joint sitting shall adjourn and the day and hour or the part of the same day to which it shall be adjourned is determined by the Speaker.

During the absence of the Speaker from any joint sitting, the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha or if he is also absent the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha or if he too is absent, such other person

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* For details regarding discussions on the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002 in the Lok Sabha on 18 March 2002 and in the Rajya Sabha on 21 March 2002, *see* pp. 223–226 and pp. 242–243 respectively

as may be determined by the members present at the sitting, presides. The quorum to constitute a joint sitting is one-tenth of the total number of members of the two Houses.

At a joint sitting, the Speaker, or the person acting as such, shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of equality of votes.

As mentioned earlier, while the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002 was passed in the Lok Sabha on 18 March 2002, the motion for consideration of the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was negatived in the Rajya Sabha on 21 March 2002. Thus, it was established that the two Houses were not in agreement on the Bill and the deadlock could only be resolved through a joint sitting of the Parliament as per provisions of article 108(1) of the Constitution. The Government, therefore, sought and obtained the Presidential approval for a joint sitting. The President, *vide* his communication dated 22 March 2002, in exercise of his powers under article 108 (3) of the Constitution, summoned both the Houses to meet at a joint sitting on 26 March for dealing with the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002.

When the members of the two Houses met on 26 March, the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed, who was performing the duties of the Speaker of Lok Sabha due to the demise of the Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, was in the Chair. The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri G.C. Malhotra was the Secretary-General of the joint sitting.

As soon as the House met at 11.00 a.m. on 26 March 2002, the Deputy Speaker paid homage to the memory of Shri Ganti Mohana Chandra Balayogi, the late Speaker of Lok Sabha. He also paid homage to the nine security personnel of the Watch and Ward Service of Parliament, Delhi Police and CRPF who laid down their lives during the terrorist attack on Parliament House on 13 December 2001. Members then stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Thereafter, the Deputy Speaker announced the names of those members who had been chosen, as per the decision taken during a meeting with the Leaders of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha held that day, to chair the joint sitting. They were: Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya, Shrimati Margaret Alva, Shri Basudeb Acharia and Shri K. Yerrannaidu from the Lok Sabha and Shri T.N. Chaturvedi and Shri Suresh Pachouri from the Rajya Sabha.

The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri G.C. Malhotra then laid on the Table, a copy of the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002 which sought to make provisions for the prevention of, and for dealing with terrorist activities and for matters connected therewith, and the discussion on the Bill began at 11.20 a.m.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani moved that the Bill to make provisions for the prevention of, and for dealing with, terrorist activities and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Lok Sabha and rejected by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration for the purpose of deliberating on the Bill. Shri Advani said that the Bill had become necessary to deal with the extra-ordinary situation facing the country. The legislation was necessary to deal with Pakistan-sponsored proxy war and cross-border terrorism. He stated that in this proxy war, India had lost 61,000 people, most of whom were innocent citizens, men, women and children who had nothing to do with politics of any kind.

The Minister stated that on 28 September 2001, the Security Council of the United Nations had passed Resolution No.1373 which required all its members to recognize the need for States to complement international co-operation by taking additional measures to prevent and suppress in their territories through all lawful means the financing and preparation of any act of terrorism. It had also decided that all States should deny safe haven to those who finance, plan, support or commit terrorist acts.

Shri Advani said that the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 (TADA) was allowed to lapse in 1995 principally because of the complaint that it had been misused. The Government held deliberations with all concerned and after removing the shortcomings that were present in TADA, POTO was formulated. He, therefore, strongly commended POTO to the House for enactment and urged the members of all political parties who had been opposed to it to have a second look at their approach and support POTO.

Participating in the discussion*, the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia Gandhi (Indian National Congress) opposed the Bill and said the Prime Minister was buckling under

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* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Bhartruhari Mahtab, C. Ramachandraiah, P.A. Sangma, Ramjiwan Singh, Debabrata Biswas, E. Ahamed, Kapil Sibal, R.S. Gavai, Sanjay Nirupam, H.K. Javare Gowda and N.K. Premachandran

pressure from his party and its sister organisations. She alleged that the threat of a joint sitting of Parliament was held out openly by the Government against the Opposition even before the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha had been given a chance to debate the Bill. This was an attempt to intimidate the Houses with arithmetic superiority and to reduce both the Houses to rubber stamps.

The Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Shri Manohar Joshi (Shiv Sena) said that the Bill was in the interest of the country and demanded that the provisions of the Bill be made more stringent. He stated that the Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Act (MOCA) had been successful in Maharashtra, and expressed the hope that the proposed legislation would also be successful in dealing with the menace of terrorism.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee (CPI-M) alleged that the object of the Bill was not to tackle terrorism but to carry out a virulent propaganda and to weaken the edifice of the Constitution. He said the Bill, if enacted, would have the ill-effect of providing an unintentionally strong weapon capable of gross misuse and violation of human rights.

Shri K. Yerrannaidu (Telugu Desam Party) said that the need of the hour was to combat terrorism and cross-border terrorism. Supporting the Bill, he added that any provision of the Act, if misused continuously, could be amended suitably or repealed altogether.

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav (Samajwadi Party) was of the opinion that the Government should have not gone further when the Rajya Sabha representing the States, had rejected the Bill. He said that the law would be opposed by the people outside the Parliament.

Shri H.D. Deve Gowda (Janata Dal-Secular) said the Bill had created suspicion among the minorities at a time when the entire country was concerned about its unity and integrity.

Shri Chandra Shekhar (Samajwadi Janata Party-Rashtriya) suggested to the Home Minister that the controversy over the Bill should be resolved through joint deliberations.

Shri P.H. Pandian (AIADMK) said that the Bill was within the purview of the Constitution and felt that the collective wisdom of the Parliament at the present juncture should be to have a stringent law to deal with critical situations. He made an appeal to all the members to support the Bill and to refrain from viewing it from a political angle.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways, Shri Digvijay Singh said that the issue was related to the security of the country

and requested the leaders of the Opposition parties to support the Government at this critical juncture.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh (Rashtriya Janata Dal) said even the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had apprehensions about this Bill.

Shri J. Chitharanjan (CPI) criticized the Bill and said that Clause 3 of the Bill gave a vague definition of terrorists and Clause 18 was likely to be used against organisations critical of the Government or even political opponents.

Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora (Indian National Lok Dal) said that the intentions of the Government were benign and appealed for peace and mutual fraternity in the country.

Dr. Jayanta Rongpi (Communist Party of India-ML) said that there should be unity to fight terrorism. This could only be achieved when there is no communal agenda which divides the people in the name of religion, caste and creed.

Shri P.D. Elangovan (Pattali Makkal Katchi) said that if a person had been deliberately wronged, the official concerned who misused or abused the law must be punished.

The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley said that the Opposition members were against the Bill because of political motives. He said a sort of phobia was being generated in the hearts of the minority communities with regard to the law. Similar laws adopted by the Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka had more stringent provisions as compared to POTO. He stated that the Government had included all the safeguards suggested by the Supreme Court and the Law Commission in the Bill.

Intervening in the discussion, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee rejected the allegation that he was working under pressure. He asserted that he had become the Prime Minister of India not because of the benevolence of the Congress Party but despite opposition from the Congress and would remain as Prime Minister till the people wanted him. He said all sorts of allegations were being levelled regarding POTO and that the intentions of the Government were being doubted. He pointed out that nobody questioned the intentions when TADA or MISA were brought in.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani thanked all the members who put forth their views during the debate. He said that the objective of summoning the joint sitting was

to resolve the differences between the two Houses on the Bill under consideration and to arrive at a decision. He, therefore, requested the members to accomplish the task for which the sitting was being held.

Thereafter, at the conclusion of the reply given by the Home Minister, a Division took place on the motion for consideration for the purpose of deliberating on the Bill, with Ayes—425 and Noes—294. Accordingly, the motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted. Clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill was then taken up and adopted. The motion that the Bill be passed was moved by the Home Minister, Shri L.K. Advani. The motion was adopted and the Bill was passed. The Bill was assented to by the President of India on 28 March 2002.

STATE LEGISLATURES

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Third Goa Legislative Assembly, which commenced its first Session of the year on 14 January 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 18 January 2002. The House was prorogued on 29 January 2002. There were five sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: The Governor of Goa addressed the House on 14 January 2002. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved on 15 January 2002. The discussion on the Motion took place on 16 and 17 January 2002 and later the Motion was adopted by the House.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Goa Ground Water Regulation Bill, 2002; (ii) The Goa Marine Fishing Regulation (Relaxation of Time Limit for Registration of Vessels) Bill, 2002; (iii) The Goa Employment (Condition of Service) and Retirement Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (iv) The Goa Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (v) The Goa School Education (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (vi) The Indian Partnership (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2002; (vii) The Goa Legislative Diploma (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (viii) The Goa Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (ix) The Goa Electricity Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (x) The Goa (Prohibition of Further Payments and Recovery of Rebate Benefits) Bill, 2002; (xi) The Goa Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2002; and (xii) The Goa (Appropriation) Bill, 2002.

Financial business: During the Session, the second batch of the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2001-2002 and the Goa Appropriation Bill, 2002 were passed by the House.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of a former member, Shri Jaikrishna Putu Shirodkar; eminent scientist and Oceanographer, Dr. Arun Kumar Parulekar; well known environmentalist, Dr. Anil Agarwal; and Kumari Pratima Gaonkar, a Goan athlete of international fame.

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* Material contributed by the Goa Legislative Assembly Secretariat

HIMACHAL PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA*

The Ninth Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, which commenced its Fourteenth Session on 26 February 2002, was adjourned on 16 March 2002 to enable the Departmentally-related Standing Committees to examine the Demands for Grants of various Departments assigned to them and report back to the House. The House which reassembled on 25 March 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 28 March 2002. The House was later prorogued on 2 April 2002. In all, there were seventeen sittings.

Address by the Governor: This being the first Session of the year, the Governor of Himachal Pradesh, Dr. Suraj Bhan addressed the House. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved by Shri Jai Krishan Sharma on 27 February 2002 and was seconded by Dr. Ram Lal Markanda. The Motion was discussed for three days in which twenty members participated. The Motion was adopted after a reply by the Chief Minister on 5 March 2002.

Legislative business: During the Session, nine Bills were introduced in the House. Two of the important Bills passed by the House were: (i) The H.P. Tourism Development and Registration Bill, 2002; and (ii) The Jaypee University of Information Technology Bill, 2002.

Financial business: On 27 February 2002, the Supplementary Budget (First and Final Batch) for the year 2001-2002 was presented in the House. After the General Discussion and voting on Demands, the relevant Appropriation Bill was introduced and passed by the House on 5 March 2002. The Budget Estimates for the year 2002-2003 were presented on 7 March 2002. The General Discussion was held for four days in which thirty members participated. The Chief Minister replied to the General Discussion on the Budget. The voting on Demands for Grants was held for three days and the Appropriation Bill was passed on 27 March 2002.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Smt. Subhdra Ami Chand, a former member. On 4 March 2002, the Speaker, Shri Gulab Singh Thakur moved a condolence motion paying tributes to the Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi who died in a helicopter crash on 3 March. The House observed silence for a short while and unanimously adopted the condolence resolution. Thereafter, the House was adjourned for the day as a mark of respect to the departed leader.

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* Material contributed by the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Eleventh Karnataka Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Fourth Session on 18 March 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 28 March 2002. There were 8 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, six Bills, including Appropriation Bills, were passed by the House.

Financial business: On 21 March 2002, the Chief Minister, Shri S.M. Krishna, who is also in charge of the Ministry of Finance, presented the Budget for the year 2002-2003. Later, the General Discussion on the Budget took place in which twenty-eight members participated. The Chief Minister replied to the General Discussion on the Budget on 28 March 2002. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill and other Financial Bills were passed on the same day. The Supplementary Estimates (Final Instalment) for the year 2001-2002 were also passed.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

The Ninety-sixth Session of the Karnataka Legislative Council, which commenced on 18 March 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 3 April 2002. There were eleven sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, ten Bills were considered and passed by the House.

Financial business: On 21 March 2002, a copy of the Budget for the year 2002-2003 was laid on the Table of the House. The General Discussion on the Budget took place for three days and the Vote on Account for four months were passed on 27 March 2002. The Supplementary Estimates (Final Instalment) for the year 2001-2002 were also presented to the House.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi. Obituary references were also made on the passing away

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* Material contributed by the Karnataka Legislative Assembly Secretariat
** Material contributed by the Karnataka Legislative Council Secretariat

of Shri M.N. Jois, a freedom fighter and former member of the Representative Assembly and the Mysore Legislative Council.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Eleventh Kerala Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Third Session on 1 March 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 15 March 2002. There were ten sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: The Governor of Kerala, Shri S.K. Kang addressed the House on 1 March 2002. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was discussed for three days, *i.e.* on 4, 5 and 6 March 2002, and was adopted on 6 March 2002.

Financial business: During the Session, the Supplementary Financial Statement for the year 2001-2002 was presented on 4 March 2002 which was discussed on 7 March 2002. The Minister for Finance and Excise, Shri K. Sankaranarayanan presented the Budget for the year 2002-2003 and Vote on Account from April to July 2002 on 8 March 2002. The General Discussion on the Budget took place for two days, *i.e.* on 11 and 13 March 2002. On 14 March 2002, the Minister for Finance and Excise moved the Motion of the Demands for Grants on Accounts for four months for the year 2002-2003. Eighteen members participated in the discussion. The Motion was adopted by the House. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill was passed on 14 March 2002. The Appropriation Bill in respect of the Supplementary Demands for Grants was also discussed and passed on 14 March 2002. The Kerala Finance Bill, 2002 with regard to the taxation proposals in the Budget was also introduced on 14 March 2002.

Obituary references: On 4 March 2002, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi. Obituary references were also made on the passing away of former Minister, Smt. Susheela Gopalan, former Union Minister, Shri Arangil Sreedharan; former members of the Assembly, Shri M. Thomas and Shri Thomas Kallampally; and Dr. R. Prasannan, former Secretary of the Legislative Assembly.

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Eighth Manipur Legislative Assembly, which commenced

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* Material contributed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat

its First Session on 12 March 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 22 March 2002. There were six sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: The Governor of Manipur, Shri Ved Prakash Marwah addressed the House on 12 March 2002. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved by Shri Th. Debendra Singh and was seconded by Shri N. Mangi Singh.

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker: On 12 March 2002, Shri T.N. Haokip of the Congress (I) was elected as the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. Shri K. Ranjit Singh of the Congress (I) was elected unanimously as the Deputy Speaker of the House on 21 March 2002. But, he resigned from office the very next day. Thereafter, Shri Lairellakpam Lala Singh was elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly on 10 July 2002.

Legislative/financial business: During the Session, The Manipur Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 2002; and (ii) The Manipur Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2002, were passed by the House.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, former Governor of Manipur, Shri B.K. Nehru and Sarvashri Th. Udhop Singh, Zampu Kipgen, Abdul Latif and H. Nilamani Singh all former members. Obituary references were also made on the passing away of Shri Akim Anal a former member of the Territorial Council and eighteen persons who were killed in a tragic incident on 18 June 2001.

MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Sixth Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Fourteenth Session on 19 March 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 3 April 2002. The House was later prorogued. There were ten sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: The Governor of Meghalaya addressed the House on 19 March 2002. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved, discussed and adopted by the House after a reply by the Chief Minister.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Meghalaya Appropriation No. 1 Bill,

* Material contributed by the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly Secretariat

2002; (ii) The Meghalaya Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2002: (iii) The Meghalaya Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging House) (Amendments) Bill, 2002; and (iv) The Meghalaya (Mobile Phone Connection) Cess Bill, 2002.

Financial business: On 19 March 2002, the Minister in charge of the Ministry of Finance presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants and the Supplementary Appropriation for the year 2001-2002. The Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants were held on 21, 22 and 25 March 2002. On 26 March 2002, the Minister in charge of the Ministry of Finance presented the Budget Estimates for the year 2002-2003; the Vote on Account for the first quarter of the financial year 2002-2003 was also presented on the same day.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi and the Deputy Speaker of West Bengal Legislative Assembly, Shri Anil Mukherjee.

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Eighth Tripura Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Twelfth Session on 27 February 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 14 March 2002. There were eleven sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: The Governor of Tripura, Lt. Gen. (Retd.) K.M. Seth addressed the House on 27 February 2002. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved by Shri Keshab Majumdar and was seconded by Shri Samir Deb Sarkar. The Motion of Thanks was discussed for two days and was adopted by the House on 7 March 2002.

Legislative business: On 14 March 2002, the following two Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Tripura Appropriation Bill, 2002; and (ii) The Tripura Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2002.

Financial business: On 4 March 2002, the Finance Minister, Shri Badal Choudhary presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2001-2002 and the Budget Estimates for the year 2002-2003. The General Discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants took place on 7 and 8 March 2002 in which eleven members participated. Later, the Finance Minister replied to the

* Material contributed by the Tripura Legislative Assembly Secretariat

General Discussion. The discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants took place on 9 March 2002 and the same were later passed. The General Discussion on the Budget Estimates for the year 2002-2003 were held on 9 and 11 March 2002 in which twelve members participated. The Demands for Grants in the Budget Estimates were passed on 13 and 14 March 2002. Eleven members and eleven Ministers took part in the discussion on the Demands for Grants. Subsequently, all the Demands for Grants in the Budget Estimates for the year 2002-2003 were passed.

Obituary references: On 4 March, the House paid rich tributes to the Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi and members observed silence in his memory. The business of the House scheduled for 5 and 6 March 2002 were kept suspended as a mark of respect to the departed soul. During the Session, obituary references were also made on the passing away of former member of Parliament, Smt. Pramila Dandavate; the Deputy Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly, Shri Anil Mukherjee; and former Governor of Tripura, Shri Raghunath Reddy. Obituary references were also made on the loss of lives of fifty seven persons travelling in the Sabarmati Express, near Godhra station, Ahmedabad and the death of over 600 persons, including a former member of Parliament in the communal disturbances in Gujarat.

10

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE NINTH SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	25 February 2002 to 17 May 2002
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	40
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	220 hours 54 minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	3
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	36
	(ii) Introduced	31
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha	6
	(iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any Amendment/ recommendation and Laid on the Table	2
	(v) Reported by Standing Committees	7
	(vi) Referred to Departmentally-related Standing Committee by Speaker/Chairman, Rajya Sabha	2
	(vii) Discussed	38
	(viii) Passed	38
	(ix) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	13
	(x) Pending at the end of the Session	37
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	235
	(ii) Introduced	39
	(iii) Discussed	2
	(iv) Withdrawn	2*
	(v) Part-discussed	1
	(vi) Pending at the end of the Session	272
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	
	(i) Notices received	676
	(ii) Admitted	83
	(iii) Discussed	1
8.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	314

*Includes one Bill which was withdrawn without discussion

9.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING 'ZERO HOUR'	171
10.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
	(i) Notices received	196
	(ii) Admitted	5
	(iii) Discussions held	4
	(iv) Part-discussed	Nil
11.	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	4
12.	STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS UNDER RULE 372	16
13.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	47
	(ii) Admitted	5
	(iii) Moved	4
	(iv) Adopted	1
	(v) Negatived	1
	(vi) Withdrawn	2
14.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	5
	(ii) Admitted	5
	(iii) Moved	Nil
15.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	10
	(ii) Admitted	10
	(iii) Discussed	3
	(iv) Withdrawn	2
	(v) Part-discussed	1
16.	NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Total No. of Notices received	235
	(ii) Brought before the House	2
	(iii) Admitted	Nil
	(iv) Consent withheld by Speaker outside the House	233
17.	NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CONSTITUTED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION	07
18.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	11,384
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND THE DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	965, issued on 30 April 2002

20. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED

(i)	Starred	760
(ii)	Unstarred	7,908
(iii)	Short Notice Questions	2
(iv)	Half-an-hour discussions	3

21. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE 8

22. PETITIONS PRESENTED 1

23. NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATE 6
(1 sworn in on 26 February 2002,
3 sworn in on 28 February 2002,
2 sworn in on 7 March 2002)

24. NUMBER OF PRIVILEGE MOTIONS

(i)	Notices received	15
(ii)	Brought before the House	Nil
(iii)	Consent withheld by Speaker	9
(iv)	Observations made by Speaker	2

25. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 January to 31 March 2002	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	5	4
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members	—	—
iii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	1	4 (Study Tour Reports)
iv)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	—	—
v)	Committee on Petitions	—	—
vi)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	1	1
vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	—	—
viii)	Committee of Privileges	—	—
ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	—	—
x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	1	—
xi)	Estimates Committee	1	—
xii)	General Purposes Committee	—	—
xiii)	House Committee	—	—
	a) Accommodation Sub-Committee	—	—
	b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	—	—
xiv)	Public Accounts Committee	—	—
xv)	Railway Convention Committee	4	2
xvi)	Rules Committee	—	—
	JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEES		
i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	—	—

STANDING COMMITTEES

i)	Committee on Agriculture	—	—
ii)	Committee on Communications	—	—
iii)	Committee on Defence	—	—
iv)	Committee on Energy	—	—
v)	Committee on External Affairs	5	—
vi)	Committee on Finance	4	7
vii)	Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	—	—
viii)	Committee on Labour and Welfare	—	—
ix)	Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals	5	3
x)	Committee on Railways	5	—
xi)	Committee on Urban and Rural Development	—	—
xii)	Committee on the Empowerment of Women	3	2
(xiii)	Committee on Information Technology	14	1 4 (Action Taken Report)
(xiv)	Committee on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	3	2

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	25 February 2002 to 22 March 2002 and15 April 2002 to 17 May 2002
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	39
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTINGS HOURS	164 Hours and 7 minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	10
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	40
	(ii) Introduced	6
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	33
	(iv) Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment	5
	(v) Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(vii) Referred to the Departmentally-related Standing Committees	1
	(viii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
	(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
	(x) Reported by the Departmentally-related Standing Committees	2
	(xi) Discussed	36
	(xii) Passed	35
	(xiii) Withdrawn	3
	(xiv) Negatived	1
	(xv) Part-discussed	Nil
	(xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	15*
	(xvii) Discussion postponed	Nil
	(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	39

* Including two non-money bills, namely: (i) The Constitution (Ninety-third Amendment) Bill, 2001; and (ii) The Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2002

6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	163
	(ii) Introduced	22
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	Nil
	(iv) Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
	(v) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
	(vi) Discussed	2
	(vii) Withdrawn	2
	(viii) Passed	Nil
	(ix) Negatived	Nil
	(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
	(xi) Part-discussed	Nil
	(xii) Discussion postponed	Nil
	(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
	(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
	(xv) Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	73
	(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	110
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
	(i) Notices received	155
	(ii) Admitted	28 (on 6 subjects)
	(iii) Discussions held	4
	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
8.	STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	1
9.	HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	Nil
10.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	12
	(ii) Admitted	12 (on 5 subjects)
	(iii) Moved	4
	(iv) Adopted	3
	(v) Negatived	1
	(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
11.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	3
	(ii) Admitted	3
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil

12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Received	14
(ii) Admitted	14
(iii) Discussed	3
(iv) Withdrawn	1
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Adopted	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	2
(viii) Discussion postponed	Nil
13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Received	292
(ii) Admitted	287
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	1
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i) Received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Lapsed	Nil
16. NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY	Nil
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	1,124
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	2,883
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	160 (on 15.4.2002)
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	308 (on 15.4.2002)

21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED
    (i) Starred 759
    (ii) Unstarred 5,519
    (iii) Short-Notice Questions Nil
22. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES 3
    Ministry of Labour,
    Ministry of External Affairs and
    Ministry of Agriculture*
23. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE 9
24. PETITIONS PRESENTED Nil
25. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl No.	Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period January – March 2002	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	7	Nil
ii)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	2	3
iii)	Committee on Petitions	Nil	Nil
iv)	Committee on Privileges	Nil	Nil
v)	Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	Nil	Nil
vii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	2	2
viii)	General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
ix)	House Committee	2	1
DEPARTMENTALLY-RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES			
x)	Commerce	4	1
xi)	Home Affairs	10	2
xii)	Human Resource Development	6	2
xiii)	Industry	1	5
xiv)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	4	3
xv)	Transport and Tourism	3	Nil
OTHER COMMITTEES			
xvi)	Ethics Committee	Nil	Nil
xvii)	Committee on Provision of Computers to the Members of Rajya Sabha	1	Nil
xviii)	Committee on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	1	Nil
xix)	Joint Parliamentary Committee on the functioning of Wakf Boards	1	2

* Discussion remained inconclusive

26. NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATES

Sl. No.	Name of members sworn-in	Party affiliation	Date on which sworn-in
1	2	3	4
1.	Dr. V. Maitreyan	AIADMK	25.02.2002
2.	Shri Prithviraj Chavan	INC	3.4.2002
3.	Shri Murli Deora	INC	-do-
4.	Shri Datta Meghe	NCP	-do-
5.	Shri Ekanath K. Thakur	Shiv Sena	-do-
6.	Ms. Pramila Bohidar	BJP	-do-
7.	Shri Dilip Ray	IND	-do-
8.	Shrimati Sushree Devi	BJD	-do-
9.	Shri N. Jothi	AIADMK	-do-
10.	Shri S.P.M. Syed Khan	AIADMK	-do-
11.	Shri C. Perumal	AIADMK	-do-
12.	Shri Thanga Tamil Selvan	AIADMK	-do-
13.	Shri Debabrata Biswas	AIFB	-do-
14.	Shri Tarini Kanta Roy	CPI(M)	3.4.2002
15.	Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy	INC	15.4.2002
16.	Shri Nandi Yellaiah	INC	-do-
17.	Shri Karnendu Bhattacharjee	INC	-do-
18.	Shri Urkhao Gwra Brahma	IND	-do-
19.	Shri Dwijendra Nath Sharmah	INC	-do-
20.	Prof. Ram Deo Bhandary	RJD	-do-
21.	Shri Prem Chand Gupta	RJD	-do-
22.	Shri Lalu Prasad	RJD	-do-
23.	Shri Bashistha Narain Singh	Samata Party	-do-
24.	Shri Shatrughan Sinha	BJP	-do-
25.	Shri Ramadhar Kashyap	INC	-do-
26.	Shri Motilal Vora	INC	-do-
27.	Shri Jayantilal Barot	BJP	-do-
28.	Shri Jana Krishnamurthy K.	BJP	-do-
29.	Prof. Alka Balram Kshatriya	INC	-do-
30.	Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan	INLD	-do-
31.	Shri Harendra Singh Malik	INLD	-do-
32.	Shri Suresh Bhardwaj	BJP	-do-
33.	Shri Ajay Maroo	BJP	-do-
34.	Shrimati Prema Cariappa	INC	-do-
35.	Dr. Vijay Mallya	IND	-do-
36.	Shri Janardhana Poojary	INC	-do-
37.	Shri M.V. Rajashekaran	INC	-do-
38.	Maulana Obaidullah Khan Azmi	INC	-do-
39.	Shrimati Maya Singh	BJP	-do-
40.	Shri Suresh Pachouri	INC	-do-

41.	Shri Rajkumar Dhoot	Shiv Sena	-do-
42.	Shri Mukesh R. Patel	NCP	-do-
43.	Shri Rishang Keishing	INC	-do-
44.	Shri Robert Kharshiing	NCP	-do-
45.	Shri Surendra Lath	BJP	-do-
46.	Dr. Abrar Ahmed	INC	-do-
47.	Shri K. Natwar Singh	INC	-do-
48.	Dr. Prabha Thakur	INC	-do-
49.	Shri R. Shunmugasundaram	DMK	-do-
50.	Shri G.K. Vasan	TMC(M)	-do-
51.	Shri Sk. Khabir Uddin Ahmed	CPI(M)	-do-
52.	Shri Prasanta Chatterjee	CPI(M)	-do-
53.	Shri Dinesh Trivedi	AITC	-do-
54.	Shri S.M. Lal Jan Basha	TDP	17.4.2002
55.	Shrimati N.P. Durga	TDP	-do-
56.	Shri Ravula Chandra Sekar Reddy	TDP	-do-
57.	Shri Sudarshan Akarapu	TDP	-do-
58.	Shri Keshubhai S. Patel	BJP	-do-
59.	Shri Shibu Soren	JMM	-do-
60.	Shri Vedprakash P. Goyal	BJP	-do-

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

Sl. No.	Name	Sitting member/ Ex-member/dignitaries
1	2	3
1.	Shri G.M.C. Balayogi	Speaker, Lok Sabha
2.	Shri Jagbir Singh	Ex-Member
3.	Shri Trilochan Dutta	-do-
4.	Shri Jagdish Joshi	-do-
5.	Shri K.V. Raghunatha Reddy	-do-
6.	Shri Bhagwan Din	-do-
7.	Shri K.P. Subramania Menon	-do-
8.	Shri Mohan Singh Oberoi	-do-
9.	Shrimati Kailashpati	-do-
10.	Shri Dayanand Sahay	Sitting member

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2002

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	15.2.2002 to 30.3.2002	29	8(10)	—	953(515)	(65)(a)	432(46)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	1.3.2002 to 10.4.2002	21	12	1	1086(400)(b)	360(822)	61(28)
Bihar L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C.*	15.3.2002 to 3.4.2002	8	9	—	611(561)	6(c)	222(213)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	18.2.2002 to 27.3.2002	26	21	—	1160(555)	605(518)	—
Delhi L.A.	26.3.2002 to 16.4.2002	14	7	2(—)	266(266)	127(127)	—
Goa L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.	26.2.2002 to 3.4.2002	20	18	4	3641(2007)	84(60)	11(4)
Haryana L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	26.2.2002 to 28.3.2002	17	9	—	976(515)	189(137)(d)	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.*	21.1.2002 to 30.1.2002	7					
	18.3.2002 to 28.3.2002	8	6	—	258	2783(2269)	—
Karnataka L.C.	21.2.2002 to 30.1.2002	7	4	—	904(120)	904(603)	—
	18.3.2002 to 3.4.2002	11			869(165)	869(577)	

Kerala L.A.	1.3.2002 to 15.3.2002	10	3(2)	—	(853)	(1705)	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	25.2.2002 to 16.4.2002	28	11	—	4747(2799)	2793(3052)	9(6)
Maharashtra L.A.	13.3.2002 to 30.4.2002	17	16(11)	17	7927(1530)	28(8)(e)	22(4)
Maharashtra L.C.	13.3.2002 to 30.4.2002	17	5(3)	2	2700(1401)	135(132)(f)	11(4)
Manipur L.A.	12.3.2002 to 22.3.2002	6	2(2)	—	37(36)	1(1)	—
Meghalaya L.A.	19.3.2002 to 3.4.2002	10	4(4)	—	105	28	—
Mizoram L.A.	11.3.2002 to 27.3.2002	8	9(8)	—	501(477)	170(168)	—
Nagaland L.A.	19.3.2002 to 26.3.2002	5	6(6)	—	31(31)	6(4)	—
Orissa L.A.	28.2.2002 to 9.4.2002	27	4(2)	—	1262(526)	578(357)	8
Punjab L.A.	21.3.2002 to 25.3.2002	4	2(2)	—	8(6)	2(2)	—
Rajasthan L.A.	18.3.2002 to16.4.2002	18	11(6)	—	1889(1767)	2007(1910)	1(1)
Sikkim L.A.	23.3.2002 to 30.3.2002	6	11(6)	—	40(40)	4(4)	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	9.3.2002 to 27.3.2002	7	2(2)	—	(964)	(1123)	(7)
Tripura L.A.	27.2.2002 to 14.3.2002	11	2(2)	—	269(217)	115(138)	1
Uttar Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	—	—	—	—	26(16)	—	10(4)
Uttaranchal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES							
Pondicherry L.A.	26.3.2002 to April 2002	2 (in March)	—	—	—	—	—

* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report

* Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

Notes: a) Starred Questions admitted as unstarred

b) Including Starred Questions converted into Unstarred Questions

c) Notices admitted are converted

d) Plus 132 notices of Starred Questions were classified as Unstarred

e) Including the Starred Questions converted into Unstarred Questions

f) Including the Starred Questions converted into Unstarred Questions

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORK/NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2002

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Govt. Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Estimates Committee	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint Select Committee	Other Committees
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
STATES																
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	3(2)	(1)	2	—	8(1)	11(3)	13(1)	12(1) 13(1) (1)	—	—	—	1	12(5)	5	—	9(2)(a)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Assam L.A.	6	2(1)	3(1)	—	—	2	—	4(1)	2(1)	—	1	1	3(1)	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C.	2(2)	36	15(2)	13(1)	11(1)	—	10	17(2)	—	13	12	10(1)	—	—	—	47(6)(b)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	5(5)	2	1	4(4)	2(1)	1	—	3	1	—	2	—	4	1	—	4(c)
Delhi L.A.	1(1)	1(1)	2	1(1)	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2(d)
Goa L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.	4(4)	6	—	3(3)	2	3	1	10(3)	6	—	3(1)	—	5(4)	—	—	11(1)(e)
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	13(1)	—	—	—	21(1)	11(1)	15(1)	14(2)	—	10	11	22(2)	9	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	2(2)	—	—	—	2	9(15)	4(2)	8(9)	9(4)	—	—	—	10(28)	—	—	29(41)(f)
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	2	11	7	—	7	15(5)	7	7	13	—	7	8	6	—	—	19(1)(g)
Karnataka L.C.	3	8	6	2	5(1)	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	2	—	—
Kerala L.A.	2(2)	7	8	7(1)	3	8(2)	7	8	11	—	9	5	9	1	—	31(h)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	2(2)	—	5	3(2)	4	4	1	3	—	—	2	1	9	1	—	7(1)(i)
Maharashtra L.A.	5(4)	13	3	4(4)	5	15	10	16(6)	8	—	1	1	10	1	—	26(1)(j)
Maharashtra L.C.	5(4)	16	2(1)	4(4)	—	15(2)	10	16(6)	8	—	1	1	10	1	—	27(2)(k)
Manipur L.A.	1(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	1(1)	—	1(1)	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	4(1)	2	—	6(l)
Nagaland L.A.*	—	—	—	—	1(1)	—	—	—	1(3)	—	—	—	2(3)	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	5	4	4	—	—	3(3)	2	5(1)	3	—	1	10(2)	3	—	—	5(1)(m)
Punjab L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rajasthan L.A.	3(3)	16	27(2)	13	24(7)	—	22(1)	40(2)	41(4)	—	12	18	24	16	—	55(2)(n)
Sikkim L.A.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	2	3(2)	7	—	—	4(4)	—	—	8	—	—	1	9(10)	—	—	4(o)
Tripura L.A.	3(3)	1	3	—	1(1)	3	—	3	3(1)	—	—	1	6	2(1)	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	—	1	1	—	3	—	15	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	12(p)
Uttaranchal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORY																
Pondicherry L.A.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	20	—	—	—

* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report

** Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

(a) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-8(1); and Select Committee on A.P. Water, Land and Trees Bill, 2001-1(1)

(b) Question and Call Attention Committee-8(3); Nivedan Committee-18(2); Implementation Committee-10; and Committee on District Board Panchayati Raj-11(1)

(c) Question and Reference Committee-1; and Women and Child Welfare Committee-3

(d) Committee to go into the Recommendations of Virendra Prakash Committee Report regarding bifurcation of MCD-2

(e) Panchayati Raj Committee-5(1); Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-1; and Papers Laid on the Table Committee-5

(f) Public Administration Committee-6(7); Human Development Committee-9(11); General Development Committee-5(9); Rural Planning Committee-7(14); and Library and Members Amenities Committee-2

(g) Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities-6(1); Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-6; and Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-7

(h) Committee on Environment-8; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-4; Committee on the Welfare of Women, Children and Physically Handicapped-9; Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-7; Subject Committee-III-1; Subject Committee-V-1; and Subject Committee-VII-1

(i) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-3(1); Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-1; and Committee on Questions and Reference-3

(j) Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-9; Panchayati Raj-10; Catering Committee-3; and Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-4(1)

(k) Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-9; Committee on Leave of Absence of Members from sittings of the House-1(1); Panchayati Raj-10; Catering Committee-3; Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-4(1)

(l) Subject Committee-II-1; Subject Committee-III-3; and Subject Committee-V-2

(m) House Committee on Women and Child Welfare-1; and Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-4(1)

(n) Women and Child Welfare Committee-24(2); Question and Reference Committee-18; and Backward Class Welfare Committee-13

(o) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-4

(p) Prashan Ewam Sandarbh Samiti-2; Niyam Punirikshan Samiti-5; and Sansadiya Avam Samajik Sadbhav Samiti-5

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD

1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2002

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent
1	2	3
1.	The Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance Repeal Bill, 2001	4.1.2002
2.	The Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 2001	4.1.2002
3.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2001	4.1.2002
4.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 2001	4.1.2002
5.	The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2001	4.1.2002
6.	The Manipur Appropriation Bill, 2001	4.1.2002
7.	The Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 2001	21.2.2002
8.	The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2002	27.3.2002
9.	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2002	27.3.2002
10.	The Appropriation Bill, 2002	27.3.2002
11.	The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2002	27.3.2002
12.	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2002	27.3.2002
13.	The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2002	27.3.2002
14.	The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2002	27.3.2002
15.	The Jute Manufactures Cess (Amendment) Bill, 2002	27.3.2002
16.	The Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2002	28.3.2002
17.	The Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002	28.3.2002
18.	The Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2002	28.3.2002
19.	The Passports (Amendment) Bill, 2002	28.3.2002

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD

1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2002

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Andhra Pradesh Water, Land and Trees Bill, 2001
2. The Andhra Pradesh State Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Bill, 2001
3. The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2002
4. The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2002
5. The Andhra Pradesh Prohibition of Smoking and Health Protection Bill, 2002
6. The Andhra Pradesh Private Medical Care Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2002
7. The Andhra Pradesh Compulsory Registration of Marriages Bill, 2002
8. The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2002
9. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2002
10. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2002

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Bihar Viniyog Vidheyak, 2002
2. The Bihar Viniyog (Lekhaanudan) Vidheyak, 2002
3. The Bihar Lokayukta (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
4. The Bihar Karamchari Chayan Aayog Vidheyak, 2002
5. The Bihar Bhumi (Adiktam Seema Nirdharan Tatha Adhishesh Bhumi Arjan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
6. The Bihar Swawalambi Sahkari Samiti (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
7. The Bihar Sehkari Society (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
8. The Bihar Panchayat Raj (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
9. The Bihar Kastha Chiran (Viniyaman) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002

CHHATTISGARH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Vanijiyaka Kar Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2001
2. The Chhattisgarh Karadhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
3. The Chhattisgarh Viniyog (Kramank-1) Vidheyak, 2002
4. The Chhattisgarh Viniyog (Kramank-2) Vidheyak, 2002
5. The Chhattisgarh Anadhikrit Vikas Ka Niyatikaran Vidheyak, 2002
6. The Chhattisgarh Aabkari (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
7. The Chhattisgarh Audhyogik Niwesh Protsahan Vidheyak, 2002
8. The Chhattisgarh Manoranjan Kar Awam Vidyapan Shulka (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002

9. The Chhattisgarh Maharishi University of Management and Technology Vidheyak, 2002
10. The Chhattisgarh Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
11. The Chhattisgarh Nagar Awam Gram Niwesh (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
12. The Chhattisgarh Mantri (Vetan Awam Bhatta) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
13. The Chhattisgarh Motaryan Karadhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
14. The Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
15. The Chhattisgarh Vishwavidhyalaya Sansthan Vidheyak, 2002
16. The Chhattisgarh Vritikar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
17. The Chhattisgarh Hotel Thatha Vas Graho me Vilas Vastu Par Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
18. The Chhattisgarh Sthaniya Shetra me Mal Ke Pravesh Par Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
19. The Chhattisgarh Adhyaksha Thatha Upa-adhyakash (Vetan Thatha Bhatta) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
20. The Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha Sadasya (Vetan Bhatta Thatha Pension) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
21. The Chhattisgarh Vidhan Mandal Neta Pratipaksha (Velan Thatha Bhatta) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2002
2. The Vote on Accounts Bill, 2002
3. The Delhi (Distribution of the Proceeds of Taxes) Bill, 2002
4. The Delhi Sales Tax on Right to use Goods Bill, 2002
5. The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2002
6. The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2002
7. The Delhi Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2002

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Gujarat Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2002
2. The Gujarat Regularisation of Unauthorised Development (Amendment) Bill, 2002
3. The Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development (Amendment) Bill, 2002
4. The Gujarat State Commission for Women Bill, 2002
5. The Bombay Civil Courts (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2002
6. The Presidency Small Cause Courts (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2002
7. The Provincial Small Cause Courts (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2002
8. The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2002
9. The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Gujarat Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2002

10. The Gujarat (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2002
11. The Gujarat State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment (Amendment) Bill, 2002
12. The Gujarat Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2002
13. The Gujarat Tax on Sale of Electricity (Repeal) Bill, 2002
14. The Bombay Electricity Duty (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2002
15. The Bombay Stamp (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2002
16. The Gujarat Secondary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2002
17. The Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 2002
18. The Gujarat Sales Tax (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2002

HARYANA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2002
2. The Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2002
3. The Punjab War Awards (Haryana Amendment), Bill, 2002
4. The Haryana Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 2002
5. The Haryana Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2002
6. The Haryana Civil Services (Executive Branch) and Allied Services and other Services Common/Combined Examination Bill, 2002
7. The Haryana Apartment Ownership (Amendment) Bill, 2002
8. The Haryana Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members) Amendment Bill, 2002
9. The Haryana Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 2002

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2002
2. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2002
3. The Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development and Registration Bill, 2002
4. The University of Information Technology Bill, 2002
5. The Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2002
6. The Himachal Pradesh Tolls (Amendment) Bill, 2002
7. The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (H.P.) Amendment Bill, 2002
8. The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Speakers and Deputy Speakers Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 2002
9. The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members) Amendment Bill, 2002

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Karnataka Appropriation Bill, 2002

2. The Karnataka Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2002
3. The Karnataka Taxation Law (Amendment) Bill, 2002
4. The Karnataka Motor Vehicle Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2002
5. The Karnataka Law (Amendment) Bill, 2002
6. The Karnataka Tax on Entry of certain Goods (Special Provision) Bill, 2002

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) and certain other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2002
2. The Karnataka Irrigation and Certain Other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2002
3. The Karnataka Advocate Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2002
4. The Karnataka Repealing and Amending Bill, 2002

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Kerala Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2002
2. The Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) (No. 2) Bill, 2002

MADHYA PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA SECRETARIAT

1. The Indore Police Aayukta Vidheyak, 2002
2. The Madhya Pradesh Gandhi Basti Kshetra (Sudhar Tatha Nirmulan) (Sanshodhan Vidheyak) 2002
3. The Madhya Pradesh Viniyog Vidheyak, 2002
4. The Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank-2) Vidheyak, 2002
5. The Madhya Pradesh Gram Nyayalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
6. The Madhya Pradesh Vanijyak Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
7. The Madhya Pradesh Sthaniya Kshetra Mein Pravesh Par Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002

*8. The Madhya Pradesh Sharda Devi Mandir Vidheyak, 2002

9. The Madhya Pradesh Krishi Upaj Mandi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
10. The Madhya Pradesh Sinchai Prabandhan Mein Krishkon Ki Bhagidari (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
11. The Madhya Pradesh Lok Seva (Anusuchit Jatiyon Aunsuchit Jan Jatiyon aur Anya Pichhde Vargon Ke liye Aarakshan) Sanshodhan, Vidheyak, 2002

MAHARASRTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Essential Commodities (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2002
2. The Maharashtra Regional Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2002
3. The Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2002
4. The Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans (Abolition), the Bombay Service Inams (Useful to Community) Abolition, the Bombay Merged Territories, Miscellaneous

Alienations and Abolition, the Bombay Inferior Village Watans Abolition and the Revenue Patels (Abolition of Office) (Amendment) Bill

5. The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development (Amendment) Bill
6. The Maharashtra University of Health Sciences (Amendment and Continuance) Bill, 2002
7. The Bombay Court-Fees (Amendment and Continuance) Bill, 2002
8. The Maharashtra Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2002
9. The Bombay Sales Tax and the Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments (Amendment) Bill, 2002
10. The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial) Township (Amendment) Bill, 2002
11. The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Levy and Amendment) Bill, 2002
12. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2002
13. The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2002
14. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2002
15. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2002

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans (Abolition), the Bombay Service Inams (Useful to Community) Abolition, the Bombay Merged Territories, Miscellaneous Alienations and Abolition the, Bombay Inferior Village Watans Abolition and the Maharashtra Revenue Patels (Abolition of Office) (Amendment) Bill, 2000
2. The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development (Amendment) Bill, 2002
3. The Maharashtra University of Health Sciences (Amendment and Continuance) Bill, 2002
4. The Bombay Court-Fees (Amendment and Continuance) Bill, 2002
5. The Maharashtra Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2002
6. The Bombay Sales Tax and the Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments (Amendment) Bill, 2002
7. The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2002
8. The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2002
9. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2002
10. The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Levy and Amendment) Bill, 2002
11. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2002
12. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2002
13. The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2002

MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Meghalaya Appropriation No.1 Bill, 2002
2. The Meghalaya Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2002

3. The Meghalaya Tax on Luxuries (Hotel and Lodging House) (Amendment) Bill, 2002
4. The Meghalaya (Mobile Phone Connection) Cess Bill, 2002

MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Mizoram Appropriation No. 4 Bill, 2002
2. The Mizoram Appropriation No. 1 Bill, 2002
3. The Mizoram Appropriation No. 2, Bill, 2002
4. The Mizoram Salaries and Allowances of Minister)(First Amendment) Bill, 2002
5. The Mizoram Salaries, Allowances and Pension of Members of the Legislative Assembly (First Amendment) Bill, 2002
6. The Mizoram Salaries and Allowances of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker (First Amendment) Bill, 2002
7. The Mizoram Salaries and Allowances of the Government Chief Whip, Deputy Chief Whip (First Amendment) Bill, 2002
8. The Mizoram Salaries and Allowances of the Leader of Opposition (First Amendment) Bill, 2002

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Nagaland Recovery of Loan Bill, 2002
2. The Nagaland Land and Revenue Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2002
3. The Nagaland Appropriation (No.1) Bill 2002
4. The Nagaland State Financial Corporation (Extension to Nagaland) Bill, 2002
5. The Nagaland Communitisation of Public Institution and Service Bill, 2002
6. The Nagaland Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2002

PUNJAB

1. The Punjab Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2002
2. The Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) (No. 2) Bill, 2002

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Rajasthan Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2002
2. The Rajasthan Appropriation (Vote on Account) (No. 2) Bill, 2002

*3. The Rajasthan Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2002

*4. The Rajasthan Finance Bill, 2002

*5. The Rajasthan Road Development Bill, 2002

*6. The Rajasthan Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2002

SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Sikkim Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Bill, 2002
2. The Sikkim Irrigation Water Tax Bill, 2002

3. The Sikkim Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2002
4. The Sikkim Electronic Entertainment Games (Control and Tax) Bill, 2002
5. The Sikkim Appropriation Bill, 2002
6. The Appropriation Bill, 2002
7. The Court Fees and Stamps on Documents (Amendment) Bill, 2002
8. The Sikkim Legislative Assembly (Payment of Pension)(Amendment) Bill, 2002
9. The Sikkim Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2002

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2002
2. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Bill, 2002

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tripura Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2002
2. The Tripura Appropriation Bill, 2002

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* Awaiting Assent

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2002

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
			UNION GOVERNMENT		
1.	The Central Excise Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	10.1.2002	25.2.2002	8.4.2002	—
			ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	28.1.2002	18.2.2002	7.3.2002	Replaced by Legislation
			ASSAM		
1.	The Assam Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	11.3.2002	—	—	—
2.	The Assam Panchayat (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	1.3.2002	—	—	—
			BIHAR		
1.	The Bihar Lokayukta (Dwitiya Sanshodhan), Adhyadesh, 2001	—	—	—	—

2.	The Patna Nagar Nigam (Dwitiya Sanshodhan), Adhyadesh, 2001	—	—	—	—
3.	The Bihar Nagarpalika (Dwitiya Sanshodhan), Adhyadesh, 2001	—	—	—	—
			CHHATTISGARH		
1.	The Maharishi Prabandhan Tatha Takniki Vishwa Vidyalaya Adhyadesh, 2002	16.1.2002	5.3.2002	—	—
			GUJARAT		
1.	The Gujarat Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	22.1.2002	27.2.2002	—	—
			HARYANA		
1.	The Haryana Municipal (2nd Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	12.12.2001	4.3.2002	19.3.2002	Replaced by Legislation
			KARNATAKA		
1.	The Karnataka Irrigation and Certain Other Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	25.2.2002	—	—	—
2.	The Karnataka Determination of Seniority of the Government Servants Promoted on the Basis of Reservation (to the posts in the Civil Services of the State) Ordinance, 2002	27.2.2002	—	—	—

3.	The Karnataka Determination of Seniority of the Government Servants Promoted on the Basis of Reservation (to the posts in the Civil Services of the State) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	28.2.2002	—	—	—
4.	The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	11.4.2002	—	—	—
5.	The Karnataka Determination of Seniority of the Government Servants Promoted on the Basis of Reservation (to the posts in the Civil Services of the State) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	17.5.2002	—	—	—
			KERALA		
1.	The Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	17.1.2002	4.4.2002	—	Re-promulgated on 11.4.2002
			MAHARASHTRA		
1.	The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats Industrial Townships (Third) Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	15.12.2001	13.3.2002	23.4.2002	Replaced by Legislation

2.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, 2002	7.1.2002	13.3.2002	23.4.2002	-do-
3.	The Bombay Labour Welfare (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	7.1.2002	13.3.2002	23.4.2002	Ordinance Conversion Bill was withdrawn by the Minister
4.	The Bombay Court-fees (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2002	9.1.2002	13.3.2002	23.4.2002	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Maharashtra University of Health Sciences (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2002	11.1.2002	13.3.2002	23.4.2002	-do-
6.	The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Amendment and Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2002	28.1.2002	13.3.2002	23.4.2002	-do-
7.	The Maharashtra Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	6.2.2002	13.3.2002	23.4.2002	-do-
8.	The Bombay Sales Tax and the Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	26.2.2002	13.3.2002	23.4.2002	-do-

		MEGHALAYA			
1.	The Contingency Fund of Meghalaya (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	17.1.2002	19.3.2002	—	—
2.	The Contingency Fund of Meghalaya (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	8.3.2002	19.3.2002	—	—
		RAJASTHAN			
1.	The Rajasthan Road Development Ordinance, 2002	5.2.2002	18.3.2002	—	—
2.	The Rajasthan Land Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	13.2.2002	18.3.2002	—	—
		TAMIL NADU			
1.	The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	14.2.2002	12.3.2002	—	—
		UTTAR PRADESH			
1.	The Uttar Pradesh Amity Information Technology University Ordinance, 2001	11.2.2002	15.5.2002	—	—

APPENDIX VII

A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (AS ON 22 AUGUST 2002)

States	Seats	BJP	INC	CPI (M)	TDP	SJP	SS	BSP	DMK	JD(Samata)	AIADMK	BJD	AITC	NCP	JD (U)	INLD	PMK	J&K NC	LJSP	MDMK	RJD	RJD(Democratic)	RSP	CPI
Andhra Pradesh	42	7	5	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	14	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	40	12	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	4	2	—	—
Chhattisgarh	11	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	26	20	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand	14	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Karnataka	28	7	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala	20	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	29	21	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	48	13	10	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	21	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	13	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rajasthan	25	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	39	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	12	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Tripura	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttaranchal	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	80	25	8	—	—	27*	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	42	2	3	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Nominated	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES																								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The NCT of Delhi	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	545	180	110	33	29	27*	15	14	12	12	11	10	9	8	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	3

* Includes three members (Kunwar Sarv Raj Singh and Sarvashri Ramakant Yadav and Bhal Chandra Yadav) expelled from Samajwadi Party and sitting seperately.

APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)

A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (AS ON 22 AUGUST 2002)

States	AB LTC	AIFB	ML	SAD	JD (S)	AIM EIM	BBM	CPI (M-L)L	HVC	IFDP	JMM	KC	LD (S)	MSCP	PWP	RLD	SAD (M)	SDF	SJP (R)	IND	TOTAL	VACANCIES
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	—
Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	40	—
Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	1
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1
Karnataka	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
Kerala	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	48	—
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Punjab	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Uttar Pradesh	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	80	—
West Bengal	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—
Nominated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
UNION TERRITORIES																						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
The NCT of Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	542	3

Abbreviations used in respect of parties represented in the Lok Sabha:

ABLTC–Akhil Bharatiya Lok Tantrik Congress; AIADMK–All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; AIFB–All India Forward Bloc; AIMEIM–All India Majlis-e-Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen; AITC–All India Trinamool Congress; BBM–Bharipa Bahujan Mahasangh; BJD–Biju Janata Dal; BJP–Bharatiya Janata Party; BSP–Bahujan Samaj Party; CPI–Community Party of India; CPI(M)–Communist Party of India (Marxist); CPI(ML)–Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist) Liberation; DMK–Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; HVC–Himachal Vikas Congress; IFDP–Indian Federal Democratic Party; INC–Indian National Congress; IND–Independents; INLD–Indian National Lok Dal; JD(S)–Janata Dal(Secular); JD(Samata)–Janata Dal (Samata); JD(U)–Janata Dal(United); J&K NC–Jammu and Kashmir National Conference: KC–Kerala Congress; KCM–Kerala Congress(M); LJSP–Lok Jan Shakti Party; MDMK–Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; MGRADMK–MGR Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; MSCP–Manipur State Congress Party; MUL–Muslim League Kerala State Committee; NCP–Nationalist Congress Party; PMK–Pattali Makkal Katchi; PWP–Peasants and Workers Party of India; RJD–Rashtriya Janata Dal; RLD–Rashtriya Lok Dal; RSP–Revolutionary Socialist Party; SAD–Shiromani Akali Dal; SAD(M)–Shiromani Akali Dal (SS Mann); SDF–Sikkim Democratic Front; SJP(R)–Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya); SP–Samajwadi Party; SS–Shiv Sena; TDP–Telugu Desam Party

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA
(AS ON 7 MAY 2002)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Seats	INC	BJP	TDP	CPI(M)	AIA-DMK	DMK	SP	RJD	CPI	Shiv Sena	*Others	IND	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	STATES															
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	4	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	18	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
3.	Assam	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1(a)	1	7	—
4.	Bihar	16	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	2(b)	1	16	—
5.	Chattisgarh	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
6.	Goa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7.	Gujarat	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
8.	Haryana	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5(c)	—	5	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(d)	—	3	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3(e)	—	4	—
11.	Jharkhand	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(f)	—	5	1
12.	Karnataka	12	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2(g)	1	12	—
13.	Kerala	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	4(h)	—	9	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
15.	Maharashtra	19	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4(i)	2	19	—
16.	Manipur	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Meghalaya	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(j)	—	1	—
18.	Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
19.	Nagaland	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
20.	Orissa	10	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4(k)	1	10	—
21.	Punjab	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4(l)	—	6	1
22.	Rajasthan	10	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
23.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(m)	—	1	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	—	—	—	—	9	7	—	—	—	—	2(n)	—	18	—
25.	Tripura	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
26.	Uttaranchal	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31	2	12	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	5(o)	4	30	1
28.	West Bengal	16	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4(p)	2	16	—
UNION TERRITORIES																
29.	The NCT of Delhi	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
30.	Pondicherry	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
31.	Nominated	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11(q)	—	12	—
	TOTAL	245	58	47	13	12	9	8	8	8	5	5	55	13	241	4

(a) Asom Gana Parishad–1
(b) Samata Party–2
(c) Indian National Lok Dal–4; Himachal Vikas Party–1
(d) Himachal Vikas Congress–1
(e) J&K National Conference–3
(f) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-1
(g) Janata Dal-2
(h) Muslim League–2; Kerala Congress–1: Revolutionary Socialist Party–1
(i) Nationalist Congress Party–3; Republican Party of India–1
(j) Nationalist Congress Party–1
(k) Biju Janata Dal–4
(l) Shiromani Akali Dal-4
(m) Sikkim Democratic Front–1
(n) Tamil Maanila Congress (Moopanar)–2
(o) Bahujan Samaj Party–4; Akhil Bhartiya Loktantrik Congress–1
(p) Revolutionary Socialist Party–2; Forward Bloc–1; AITC-1
(q) Nominated-11

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union territories	Seats	Cong.(I)	Janata Dal	BJP	CPI(M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh L.A. (1.4.2002)	295	90	—	12	2	—	185(a)	5	294	1
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A. (1.4.2002)	126	71	—	8	—	—	28(b)	19	126	—
Bihar L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C. (1.4.2002)	55	9	—	7	1	2	31(c)	5	55	—
Chhattisgarh (1.4.2002)	91	62	—	22	—	—	5(d)	2	91	—
Delhi L.A. (1.4.2002)	70	52	1	14	—	—	1(e)	2	70	—
Goa L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A. (1.4.2002)	182	59	4+	115	—	—	—	4	182	—
Haryana L.A. (1.4.2002)	90	20	—	6	—	—	52(f)	11	89@	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A. (1.4.2002)	68	28	—	35	—	—	4(g)	1	68	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A. (1.4.2002)	225	134	—	35	—	—	25(h)	28	222@	2

Karnataka L.C. (1.4.2002)	75	30	4	13	—	—	22(i)	4	73@	1
Kerala L.A. (1.4.2002)	141	61	—	—	23	7	45(j)	3	139@	1
Madhya Pradesh L.A. (1.4.2002)	231	—	1	83	—	—	139(k)	7	230@	—
Maharashtra L.A. (1.4.2002)	289	74	—	56	2	—	144(l)	12	287@	1
Maharashtra L.C. (1.4.2002)	78	20	1	13	—	—	30(m)	13	76@	1
Manipur L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A. (1.4.2002)	67	16	—	3	—	—	38(n)	2	66@	—
Mizoram L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A. (1.4.2002)	60	52	—	—	—	—	—	8	60	—
Orissa L.A. (1.4.2002)	147	25	—	38	1	1	73(o)	8	145@	1
Punjab L.A. (1.4.2002)	117	62	—	3	—	1	41(p)	9	116	1
Rajasthan L.A. (16.4.2002)	200	153	3	32	1	—	8(q)	3	200	—
Sikkim L.A. (1.4.2002)	32	—	—	—	—	—	32(r)	—	32	—
Tamil Nadu L.A. (31.3.2002)	235	7	—	5@@	6	5	206(s)	2	231@	3
Tripura L.A. (1.4.2002)	60	12	—	—	38	2	6(t)	2	60	—
Uttaranchal L.A.** (1.10.2001)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Uttar Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C. (1.4.2002)	100	3	—	43	1	—	40(u)	9	96	4
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORY										
Pondicherry L.A. (1.4.2002)	30	15	—	1	—	—	11(v)	2	29@	—

• Excluding Speaker

* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report

** Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

(+) Two members of this Party have intimated to the Speaker of their joining the Congress Party and one member has intimated about his resignation from the Janata Dal. In this regard, the petitions filed under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India, are pending.

•• The strength of the BJP has risen to '5' consequent on the merger of MGR Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam with BJP with effect from 1.2.2002

(a) Telugu Desam Party-179; All India Majlis-Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-4; Telengana Rasthra Samithi-1; and Nominated-1

(b) Asom Gana Parishad-20; NCP*-3; ASDC(U)-2; Samata-1; Samajwadi Party-1; All India Trinamool Congress-1*, Functioning as Associate Members of INC(I)

(c) Rashtriya Janata Dal-25; JD(U)-2; Samata Party-2; Lok Janshakti Party-1; and Unattached-1

(d) Bahujan Samaj Party-2; Gondwana Gantantra Party-1; Nominated-1; and Unattached-1

(e) Unattached-1

(f) Indian National Lok Dal-47; Haryana Vikas Party-2; Bahujan Samaj Party-1; Natiionalist Congress Party-1; and Republican Party of India-1

(g) Himachal Vikas Congress-2; and Unattached-2

(h) Janata Dal(U)-19; Janata Dal (S)-4; AIADMK-1; and Nominated-1

(i) Janata Dal (S)-14; and Janata Dal (U)-8

(j) Muslim League-16; Kerala Congress (Mani)-9; Janathi pathya Samrakshana Samiti-4; Janata Dal (S)-3; Kerala Congress-2; Kerala Congress(B)-2; Kerala Congress (Jacob)-2; Nationalist Congress Party-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party (Bolshevik)-2; and Communist Marxist Party-1

(k) Bhartiya Rashtriya Congress-127; Bahujan Samaj Party-4; Samajwadi Party-4; Republican Party of India-1; Janata Party-1; Ajay Bharat Party-1; and Nominated-1

(l) Shiv Sena-69; Nationalist Congress Party-60; Peasants and Workers Party-5; Bharipa Bahujan Mahasangh-3; Janata Dal (Secular)-2; Gondwana Gantantra Party-1; Native Peoples Party-1; Republican Party of India-1; Samajwadi Janata Party-1; and Nominated-1

(m) Nationalist Congress Party-15; Shiv Sena-13; Peasants and Workers Party of India-1; and Peoples Republican Party-1

(n) NCP-14; UDP-13; HSPDP-2; PDM-1; MUDP-8

(o) BJD-69; JMM-2; JD(S)-1; Member expelled from party-1

(p) Shiromani Akali Dal-41

(q) Bahujan Samaj Party-2; Rashtriya Janata Dal-2; and Loktantrik Congress Vidhayak Dal Samuah-5

(r) Sikkim Democratic Front-28; and Sikkim Sangram Parishad-4

(s) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-132; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-30; Tamil Maanila Congress (Moopanar)-22; Pattali Makkal Katchi-19; All India Forward Bloc-1; Unattached-1; and Nominated-1

(t) RSP-2; and TUJS-4

(u) Samajwadi Party-21; Bahujan Samaj Party-8; Bhartiya Loktantrik Congress-1; Bharatiya Rashtriyawadi Congress Party-1; Shikshak Dal (Non-Political)-9

(v) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-2; Tamil Maanila Congress (Moopanar)-2; and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-7

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